REGISTERED No. L—1677

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,762.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 9. 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*			
In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.			
In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Single Copy..... As. 4.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
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a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 37 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. BURMAH, 1,082 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on SATURDAY, the 10th March 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpur, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander A. Morris, on FRIDAY, the 9th March, 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S.S. COCONADA, 903 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th March 1877, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 126 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 13th March, 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Gutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month, for extra steamers see list given below.*

PASSENGERS' RATES,

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£32		£15	Including Wine	£4	Without food.
Suez	36		22		8	
Port Said	38		24		9	
Messina	50		34		14	
Naples	50		34		14	
Leghorn	50		34		14	
Genoa	50		34		14	
Marseilles	52		35		14-10	

Children under 8 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

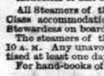
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummom Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

XTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.

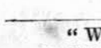


MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain Dodero, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by the PERSIA, Captain Mesello, to leave on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877, *without fail.* For passage and particulars of information, apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
TO LEAVE END OF MARCH.



THE S. S. RINALDO, 1,840 Tons, will be despatched as above. She has excellent accommodation in saloon ships for a limited number of First-Class Passengers.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st March 1877.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. Pearson, Commander.
TO SAIL 10TH MARCH POSITIVELY.

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck.

She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at Moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th February 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S.S. TRINACRIA will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, the 21st March, and will be followed by the S.S. EUROPA on WEDNESDAY, the 18th April.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

1st CLASS TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
Do. TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th February 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
S. PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	12th Mar.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th do.
S. MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th do.
— PERA	2119	450	Geo. Hyde	2nd April.
S. MIRZAPORE	3768	600	A. Parish	9th do.
— SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Hazelwood	16th do.
S. MALWA	2913	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
— NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S. ASSAM	3033	600	N. Stewart	7th May.
— THIBET	2591	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S. SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leve the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 20th M— 1877, at 4 P.M., from Mazagon.

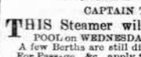
THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. LOMBARDY, (2,723 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 17th March 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th March 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports calling at Galle),

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
TANJORE	2263	450	Capt J. Orman 31st March at 3 P. M.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	Capt W. Barratt 28th April at 3 P. M.
BANGALORE	2663	500	Capt G.N. Hector 14th May at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th March 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CAPTAIN THOMAS COLLINS.

THIS Steamer will sail again for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, positively.

A few Berths are still disengaged.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th February 1877.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. TRINACRIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamer "JAMES C. STEVENSON," CLARK, Commander, from LONDON are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS, without delay.

No claims of any kind will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

RITCHIE, STEWART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 6th March 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
No. 40, Meadow Street.

AN AUCTION SALE of a Sample Invoice of Superior Fancy Goods, just received.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 9th instat. 2 P.M., Messrs. SORABJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, in Meadow Street, No. 41, Fort.

An invoice of sample goods really of a superior description consisting of powder boxes, glass cases, tin toys, spring and magic inkstands, stereoscopes, courier bags, scent bottles, money purses, invoice, rubber toys, mother o'pearl sheets, scent cases and table ornaments, hair brushes, opera, and marine glasses, telescopes, feather dusters, braces, belts, dressing cases with fittings, pocket books, brooches, spring candle lamps, door locks, riding whips, walking sticks, pocket combs, pins, finger rings, shirt-buttons, watch-chains, spectacles, eye-glasses, lady's boots, masks, garters, set of brooches and earings, &c.

Madras made arm chairs.
1 Case eau de cologne.
5 do. soaps.
English and Persian carpets, ladies saddles, sewing machines, &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 9th March 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable silk and gold embroidered shawls, cloaks, handkerchiefs, cushions, Bombay and Surat made sandalwood and ebonywood workboxes, gold and silver jewellery, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th and TOMORROW, SATURDAY the 10th of March, sell by Public Auction at 1 P.M., on the 1st Floor of their rooms No. 2 and 3, Marine Street, Fort, the valuable stock in trade of the late Kotoomull Dhoolamull, consisting of gold and silk embroidered caps, table mats, slippers, smoking caps, scarfs, table, cushion, and chair covers, ladies' and children's merino, cashmere, and silk cloaks, opera cloaks and shawls, ladies', gentlemen's, and children's dressing gowns, Rampore chudders, pieces of Bengal silk, silk handkerchiefs, neckties, puggrees, turbans and scarfs, carved sandalwood and ebonywood, ivory-worked writing desks, envelope, glove, and card boxes, card trays, album cases, watch stands, table bookstands, stamp boxes and card cases; Delhi made gold sleeve and stud buttons, breast-pins, rings, silver necklace, brooches, bouquetholders, earrings, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the goods are on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th March 1877.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON AND Co.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 626 of 1875.

Ruttonbai Khanbai, widow of Hussenally Tyabjee, Allybhoy Hussenally, Adamjee Hussenally and Mariambai, wife of Tyabjee Bhaisab, respectively, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Bhendy Bazar Road, without the Fort, and Abdool Cadur Hussenally, a minor of the age of three years by his next friend Jeewajee Khanbhoy ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Hussonbhai bin Syedna Abdool Cadur Nusmoodeen and Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, Executors of the Will of Jafferjee Tyabjee, deceased ..... Defendants.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. under instructions from James Thorburn, Esquire, the Receiver and Special Commissioner appointed in this suit, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the undermentioned date the following properties:—

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th March, Lot No. 6.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground with a message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhendy Bazaar or Parel Road in the sub-district of Bhoolesh war, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 33, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 28, containing by admeasurement 1,440 square yards (little more or less), and bounded on the East by the aforesaid Bhendy Bazaar or Parel Road, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the house of Lallun Mahalate Nackin, and on the South by the house of Meeyajee Budroodin.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th March, Lot No. 10.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the message, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhendy Bazaar or Parell Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh war, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 716, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 122, and containing by admeasurement 96 square yards (little more or less), and bounded on the East by the aforesaid Bhendy Bazar or Parell Road, on the West by sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Ashlajee Dorabjee, and on the south by the property of Lalla Rama and Suttia Goda.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 9th March 1877.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, by the Undersigned, Messrs. G. PRELLER & Co.'s CHOICE CLARETS:—

St. Julien	Qts. Rs.	9 per doz.
Lormont	Pts. ,,	7 ,,
Haut Margaux	Pts. ,,	7 ,,
Chateau Belair	Pts. ,,	8 ,,
Chablis and Barsac	Pts. ,,	9 ,,
Haut Barsac	Qts. ,,	16 ,,
BRANDY—L. Béchadés	Qts. ,,	18 ,,
CHAMPAGNES—Carte Blanche. A Collin	Qts. ,,	30 ,,
DUTCH VALKER BEER	Qts. ,,	4 ,,

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

HOTELS.

THE "STAR AND GARTER" HOTEL,
57, HORNBY ROW, ESPLANADE.

MR. WILLIAM SMITH, the well known Caterer, for a period of over 12 years in the service of the P. and O. S. N. Company, takes this opportunity of informing his numerous Patrons, Friends and the Public generally that the above Hotel, where Visitors and others can reside at moderate rates all the advantages and comforts of an English Home, is now OPEN. The business is conducted under his own personal management, and everything connected with the Hotel is attended to under his immediate supervision, with the greatest possible satisfaction in every respect being given to every one.

The Hotel is within two minutes of the Offices of the P. and O Company, all the Banks, 1 minute of the terminal station of the G. I. P. Railway Company, 3 minutes of the Church Gate Street Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in the immediate vicinity of all the Public, Mercantile, and other Offices in the Fort. The Tram Cars passing and repassing the Hotel doors every 5 minutes during the day and until a late hour at night; whilst for salubriousness and position, it cannot be surpassed in Bombay, being well ventilated, free from all kinds of unpleasant smells, open to the sea-breeze and affording splendid views of the Harbour, Back Bay, and other parts of the Island. There is a bath-room for each bed-room.

Wedding Breakfasts and Ball Suppers supplied on the shortest notice. Fish, Fruit, Oysters, &c., forwarded to constituents in the Mofussil with care and despatch. All orders to be accompanied by remittances or references for payment in Bombay.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., of unexceptional quality. Excellent table. Baggage taken care of.

Terms on application. Private arrangements made with Families and Permanent Residents.

BILLIARDS,
26, Meadow Street, Fort.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 10TH MARCH.

CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA,
THE CELEBRATED PIANIST,
AND
THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

ON WHICH OCCASION WILL BE REPEATED (BY SPECIAL REQUEST),
FOR THE LAST TIME IN BOMBAY,
OFFENBACH'S OPERA BOUFFE
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT
IN FOUR ACTS.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

COCORICO (*Duke of Brabant*) ..... Mr. H. VERNON.
GOLO (*Grand Seneschal*) ..... ,, J. BATSON.
CHARLES MARTEL ..... ,, G. FENDON.
GRAB } (*The Bold Gendarmes*) ..... { ,, H. VERNON.
PITOU } ,, ROLLINGS.
GENEVIEVE ..... Mrs. H. VERNON.
DROGAN (*a Baker, afterwards Page*) ..... Miss ELCIA MAY

COUNCILLORS, &c.

Last Time of the WONDERFUL PIE.
Last Time of CUP OF TEA SONG.
Last Time of the BALCONY DUET.
Last Time of DROGAN'S SLEEP SONG.
THE BOLD GENDARMES.

Between the First and Second Acts
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
will perform
ERIN ..... Sir Julius Benedict.
And between the Second and Third Acts
DANCE NEGRE ..... Ascher.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 4 | Stalls ..... Rs. 3
Gallery ..... ,, 2 | Pit ..... ,, 1

Family Tickets admitting Three to the Dress Circle ... Rs. 10
Doors open at 8-30; Commence at 9.

Box Office open at SOUNDY and Co., where Plan may be seen and Seats secured.

Notice.—the Tramway Cars will run to and from Byculla on the Nights of Performance.

SECURE YOUR SEATS EARLY!

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

TO-NIGHT,
FRIDAY, 9TH MARCH 1877,
ADA RICARDO'S EXPOSE OF
SPIRITUALISM, &c.
SEE PROGRAMMES.

NOTICE.—Referring to this Office notification of the 17th ultimo, the SALE of ROAD TOLL CONTRACT, advertised to take place on the 12th March 1877, has been POSTPONED to 21st idem.

A. JERVOISE,
Acting Collector.

Tanna, Collector's Office, Shahapur, 7th March 1877.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 8th March 1877.

NOTICE.—I hereby give notice, that on and after the 10th Instant any DOGS FOUND STRAYING in the STREETS or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such Dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI. of Act 13 of 1856.

F. P. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 8th March 1877.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

GOPAL NARAYEN & Co.

NEW LAW BOOKS. LATEST EDITIONS.

REDUCED PRICES.

	Rs. a.
Addison on the Law of Torts	19 0
,, Contracts	30 0
Archbold's Pleading and Evidence in Criminal Cases	15 12
Austin's Jurisprudence (Student's Edition)	6 4
Bleasby's Law Book	3 12
Best on the Law of Evidence	14 0
Blackstone Economised, or The Laws of England	3 12
Broom's Commentaries on Common Law	15 12
,, Legal Maxims	15 12
Chitty on the Law of Contracts	16 0
Cunningham's Commentaries on the Indian Evidence Act.	7 8
,, ,, Contract Act..	10 8
Criminal Procedure Code and Evidence Act, Rs 4-8, cloth.	5 0
Cabinet Lawyer	4 12
Collett on the Law of Torts (1877)	7 0
Grady's Mahomedan Law of Inheritance and Succession	7 0
Greenwood's Manual of Conveyancing	8 0
Green's Outlines of Roman Law	3 12
Mayne's Commentaries on the Indian Penal Code	13 8
Mackenzie's Roman Law	6 8
Macnaughten's Principles and Precedents of Mahomedan Law	21 0
Norton's Law of Evidence (1877)	10 8
Prideaux's Precedents in Conveyancing. 2 vols.	35 0
Rouse's Practical Man. 2 vol (14th Edition)	6 4
Smith's Leading Cases. 2 vols.	37 8
,, Manual of Common Law	7 0
,, Law of Contracts	8 0
,, Manual of Equity Jurisprudence	6 4
,, Compendium of the Law of Real and Personal Property	19 0
Stephen's Commentaries. 2 vols.	9 0
Sandar's Institutes of Justinian	10 8
Strange's Hindoo Law	10 8
Shahagopal's Manual of Mahomedan Law	10 8
Wharton's Law Lexicon	21 0
William's Personal Property	10 8
,, Real Property	10 8

GOPAL NARAYEN & Co.

Bombay, No. 8, Kalbadevie Road.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Sleepy Sketches; or how we live and how we do not live, from Bombay	3 12
The Life of Mahomet from Original Sources; by Sir W. Muir. In two volumes	8 12
Russia; by D. Mackenzie Wallace, 2 vols.	15 0
Across Africa; by V. L. Cameron, 2 vols, illustrated	20 0
Statesman's Year Book for 1877	6 12
Lee's Laws of British Shipping and of Marine Insurance, new edn. 1877	11 4
The Makers of Florence, Dante, Giotto, Savonarola and their City; by Mrs. Oliphant	13 4
Investments of England, a History of the Past with Lessons for the Future, 2 vols.—Capt. H. M. Hozier	17 8
The History of the Struggle for Parliamentary Government in England; by A. Hasse, 2 vols.	15 0
Wilson's Handbook of Hygiene and Sanitary Science, new edn. 1877	6 12
A Course of Practical Histology; by E. A. Schiefer	5 12
Year Book of Facts in Science and Art 1877	1 12
Punch's Pocket Book 1877	2 0
Arabic Primer; by General Sir A. Cotton	1 4
The Annual Summary, a complete chronicle of the year's event	1 12
Molesworth's Engineering Formula	3 12
Adcock's Engineers' Pocket Book for 1877	3 12
Engineers' and Contractors' Pocket Book for 1877	3 12
Hurst's Architectural and Survey'rs' Handbook	3 4
Spon's Architects', Builders' and Contractors' Pocket Book for 1877	2 4
Laxton's Price Book for Architects', Builders', Engineers' and Contractors' Pocket Book for 1877	2 8
Nautical Almanac for 1877, 1878, and 1879, each	2 0
Recent Polar Voyages, a record of adventure and discovery	4 4
Cripp's the Carrier, a Wonderful Tale; by R. D. Blackmore	3 12
Molesworth's History of England, from the years 1830-1874	4 12
The Life of Sir W. Fairbairn; by W. Pole	11 4
Bull's Hints to Mothers, new cheap edn	1 12
Bull's Metrical Management for children, new cheap edn.	1 12
Year Book of Photography for 1877	0 12
British Journal of Photographic Almanac for 1877	0 12
Cricketers' Annual for 1877; by Lillywhite	0 12
The Practical Kennel Guide; by Dr. G. Stables	2 4
A Wreath of Indian Stories; by A. L. O. E.	2 4
Wynne's Bordesand of Insanity	4 4
Russell's Russian Wars with Turkey	4 4
Knolly's Elements of Field Artillery	4 12
Cavalry Regulations, new edn. 1876	3 0
Partridge's Folk'y of England	2 4
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,, Felix Holt	2 4
,, Adam Bede	2 4
,, Scenes of Clerical Life	2 4
,, Silas Marner	1 12
,, Romola	1 12
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The Canon of the Bible, its Formation, History, and Fluctuation; by S. Davidson	3 4
The Northern Barrier of India, a popular account of the Jummoo and Kashmeer Territories; by F. Drew	7 8
Rosine; by F. G. Whyte-Melville, illustrated	10 0
Whittaker's Almanac for 1877	0 12
Rinaldo Rinaldini, or Robber Knight, 2 (others will follow) each	3 12
Sport in Many Land; by H. A. L. the old Shikaree, 2 vols. illustrated	18 12
Marshman's History of India, 3 vols	15 0

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"BED TIME" (Puppies and cat.)
"A TASTE FOR COLOUR" (A puppy in mischief.)
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"SKIMMING THE MILK" (Successfully performed by two cats—a third looking in at the window.)
"A FEAST OF WHITEBAIT" (Cats among the white-mice.)
"BLIGHTED HOPES" (Cats and caged white-mouse.)
"LOOK MAMMA"

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 8TH MARCH 1877.

CONSOLS yesterday morning were still quoted at 96⅜, and French Rentes had receded from 106¾ to 106½. These quotations, however, were probably before the political intelligence which appeared in our columns this morning had become known, and certainly in ignorance of the decidedly warlike news received this afternoon. The position now assumed by Turkey renders it all but impossible for Russia to withdraw and probably the next day or two will see a distinct declaration of war. Whether England can remain clear is the most important point so far as business is concerned, but in any case trade must be greatly disturbed even if the conflict be confined to Russia and Turkey. Every fresh item of intelligence will be most anxiously watched and in the meantime the disposition will be to avoid active operations until the course of the various markets can be more clearly discerned.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday opened firm, and according to Reuter closed so, but private telegrams are unanimous in giving the tone at the close as either flat or weak. The sales were again only 10,000 bales and prices show no change. Yesterday's American receipts were light, and in an ordinary way might be expected to strengthen the market, but the state of affairs on the Continent overshadows every other influence. Piece Goods in Manchester are said to be steady owing to the firmness in Cotton but the demand is still on a small scale. This is only another way of putting the same thing, as the absence of enquiry for goods is mainly due to the political situation, slightly added to perhaps by unfavourable advices from this side, and the prospect of a further decline in the Eastern Exchanges.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York quote 1 cent decline both in ready Cotton and Futures, Mid. Uplands being now 12⅞ cents., June shipment 12 15/16 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons :—

	1877. This week.	Last week.	1876.	1875.
Wednesday's Receipts	8,000	11,000	15,000	9,000
Five days' do. ..	26,000	52,000	60,000	43,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,585,000	.. ..	3,549,000	3,022,000

In the London General Produce Market Coffee was dull at a decline of 2s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon and G. O. Native ; Ceylon Cocoanut Oil was 5s. per ton higher ; Linseed was unaltered but Ferozepore Rapeseed had given way 1s. 3d. and Calcutta 6d. per quarter.

At the usual weekly bidings for Council drafts in London yesterday £175 000 were offered and allotted as follows :—£169,000 to Calcutta, £1,000 to Madras, at an average of 1s. 9 72d., and £5,000 to Bombay, at an average of 1s. 9¾d., tenders on all three places at 1s. 9⅞d. receiving in full. The minimum rate for telegraphic transfers was 1s. 9⅞d., 81 per cent of the amounts applied for being allotted both to Calcutta and Bombay. There is evidently some mistake about the average rates, as with 1s. 9⅞d. receiving in full, it is difficult to see how the average could be brought up to 1s. 9¾d. unless some small amounts were allotted at very much higher figures. In any case the result is lower than was expected, and Bar Silver has receded to 56d. per oz. in consequence, equivalent to about 1s. 9 7-16d. per rupee. It is reported that a considerable amount has been bought for this market lately and to-day's P. and O. steamer from Southampton is expected to bring a large shipment.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has shown great weakness and rates have declined ¼d. to 3 16d. per rupee. There has been very little business done and a very unsettled feeling prevails, everything being so dependent on Government action, of which it is absolutely impossible to form any opinion in anticipation. This state of suspense, it was hoped, would have been put an end to this week, but we now learn that the publication of the Financial Statement has been postponed till the 21st instant, so that we have yet another fortnight of uncertainty before us. We quote closing rates as follows :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 9 9 16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight ..	1s. 9¾d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9 13-16 to 1s. 9¾d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9¾d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual business and rates are still quoted at 5 16 premium for demand ; 1 per cent discount for 60 days' sight drafts.

GOVERNMENT PAPER at one time to day was a trifle firmer, but at the close is again very dull at quite nominal values. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 97½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97½ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101½.

The SHARE MARKET has been fairly steady, the warlike news from Home having only become known late in the day. Bank shares are unaltered. In Land Companies the only movement is an advance of Rs. 2½ in Port Cannings and in Press Companies an improvement of like amount in Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving Companies are somewhat irregular, but in most instances are slightly lower. These, like other securities, would probably undergo a decline at the first mention of an European war, but with the exception of the increased cost of coals the effect ought to be in favour of the more profitable working of the mills.

COTTON to-day has been absolutely stagnant Sellers have been anxious to do business at a concession of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy from yesterday's prices, but buyers have quite withdrawn from the market for the time being and the actual transactions have been very limited.

The receipts yesterday were again liberal, the total for the six days being now 31,000 bales Quotations are as follows :—

Best Ginned Broach ready	Rs. 205 per candy f.p.		
,, Akote & Omra ,,	,,	196	,,
F. G. F. ,, Omra ,,	,,	194	,,
G. F. ,, ,,	,,	191	,,
Good Dholleras April	,,	200	,,
F. G. F. ,, ,,	,,	195	,,
G. F. ,, ,,	,,	192	,,

FREIGHTS are very quiet. For Liverpool some small engagements have been made by Steamer at £2 2 6, but £2-1-3 is the real quotation, and £2 by sail.

PIECE GOODS are dull with only a small demand. Prices are not quotably lower, but buyers decline to operate at all freely unless at a concession.

COALS continue very firm and there are few cargoes offering to arrive.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 3rd March, 1877.

Open, 444 Miles.	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	52,447	0	0
Merchandize	93,818	0	0
Others Receipts	550	0	0
Telegraph	6	6	9
Total Rs.....	1,47,424	0	0

Corresponding week in March 1876.

Open 430½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	47,413	0	0
Merchandize	95,474	0	0
Other Receipts	360	0	0
Telegraph	800	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,44,046	0	0
Increase Rs.	3,378	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. ALMORA, 1,714 tons, Captain W. T. Dekinson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s. s. SOUTH TYNE, 985 tons, Captain J. Anderson, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. OCRUN, 112 tons, Captain G. J. Baker arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and two hundred and thirty-six deck passengers.

THE s. s. HIBERNIA, 2,099 tons, Captain Wilson R. Cate, and S. S. Seine, 2,242 tons, Captain H. Manning, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (January 13th) vh Malta, Aden, and the Suez with telegraph cable.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
8	Hibernia (s)	Cats	London, Jan 13.
	Seine (s)	Manning	London, Jan 13.
	Ocrun (s)	Baker	Mandvie, Mar 6.
	Vingola (s)	Gray	Karwar, Mar 5.
	Salamity	Nacoda	Mowa, Mar 6.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
8	South Tyne (s)	Anderson	Liverpool.
	Almora (s)	Dekinson	Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Ocrun, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Standard, to Liverpool.
Ship Cape Comorin, to W Kingdom and Continent.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
4	Hindostan (s)	Gardner	Hong-Kong, Feb 17.
	Arevil (s)	Scott	Hong-Kong, Feb 17.
	Merkara (s)	Ballentine ..	Colelo, Feb 19.
	Hongmoor	Whitemore ...	Liverpo 1, Nov 15.
	Canopus	Lindsay	Glasgow, Sept 1.

PASSENGERS.

Per Hindoostan—From Hong-Kong—Mrs T S Gardner, Mr Coop r, Mr Manockjee. From Singapore—His Grace American Archbishop Gregeria. Mr. Ezra, Mr Stubbsy from Penang—Mr and Mrs Avetoom and 4 children, Captain Gurys, Mr A Thadeus, Mr M Anthony, Mr and Mrs Lim Boh Chuah, Mr Soo Teau.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.		
3	Ophir	Gopaulpong.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.		
5	Penang (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Nellie Martin s—2,960 bundles steel iron, Abdoolrehmon Sallaymahomed.
Propontis s—255 bundles sheet iron, Wallee Woosman.
City of Baltimore s—532 bars and 106 bundles iron, Abdoolho seinpeptoola & Co.
Aegean s,—8,131 bars and 560 bundles iron, Tyabally Essoofally.

FROM LONDON.

Severn s—127 cases oilmanstore, 4 cases tea 2, 4 cases cheese & 160 casks ale, Wallace and Co ; 9 cases oilmanstore and 2 cases bacon, Bells n and Co ; 2,779 bars iron, Abdoolrehmon Sallaymahomed ; 10 bales cutting paper, Tyebally Abdoolally ; 40 cases bottling wire, John S. Elmore and Co ; 25 casks 1e r. Eduljee Cowa jee Dalal.
Mongolia s—6 cases sherry-ine, 10 cases champagne, and 18 cases claret, M. Morarjee Nowrojee and Co ; 4 cases carriage lamps, Bhaojee Veerjee ; 11 cases, cheese, Surnffally Heptools.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Strathleven s—50 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagree and Co ; 180 cwts coir yarn, Morarjee Natha.
Blenheim s—2 0 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 115 bales cotton, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 25 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.
City of Baltimore s—3 bales wool, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 250 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow ; 31 bales wool and 3 bales rags, Barry Brothers ; 3 0 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co ; 51 bales cotton, Mahomedbhoy Nazun ; 3 bales cotton, Lowjee Jaram ; 100 bales co ton, H Tyson and C ; 85 bales cotton, Knapp and Co ; 57 bales cotton, Moosaji Khanbhoy ; 67 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund ; 100 bales cot on, Wallace and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gocouldass Cullianjee ; 98 bales cotton Polly and Co ; 110 cwts. coir yarn, Morarji Natha ; 75 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee ; 59 bal s cotton, Thacursee Khetsee and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co, 20 bales cotton, Kilick, Nixon and Co ; 268 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 36 bales cotton, Walsee and Co.
Benares s—80 bales hemp Khatow Mutnoora ; 125 bales cotton, Watson, Begie and Co ; 160 cwt coir yarn, Nanjee Heerjee.
Standard s—250 bales cotton, Nursee Keesowjee and Co ; 188 bales cotton, Motichund Heerachund ; 51 b les cotton, Goc. Doongursee ; 310 cwts coir yarn, Moorarjee Natha.
Coradoc s—300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Apollos —500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 101 bales cotton, Vurudhman Tookersee ; 124 bales cotton, Manuckchund Cupoorchund ; 125 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co.
County of Caithness—100 bales cotton, Kilick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Bewick s—1 cwt myrabollams, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 75 cwts dry ginger, Canjee Rowjee.
Peru s—255 bags coffee, Nursee Khuttow ; 10 bales hides, Nensebhoy Gangjee ; 3 bales hides, Currimbhoy Hoosenbhoy ; 6 bales hides and 2 bales skins, Hajee Haroon Hajee A Rehman ; 5 bales skins and 5 cases fishmaws, Lawoodbhoy Mahomed ; 3 cases fishmaws, and 4 bundles horns, Nensebhoy Ganjee ; 6 bundles skins, H. M. Esmail Kermany ; 8 bundles goat skins, Mahomed Hajee Adamjee ; 6 bales hides Remtools Goolam Mahomed ; 5 bales hides, 120 cwts gall and 60 cwts nuxvomica, 329 cwts ambahaldee, 5 bales hides and skins, G. M. H jee Hassam ; 8 cases fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Varuna—120 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Pekin s—47 bales cotton, Geo. Lobbat and Co ;
Prince Regent, 100 bales cotton H. Tyson and Co ;
Raphail, 425 cwts rapeseed, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Blackwatch s—47 bales cotton, Anderson and Co ; 105 bales cotton, Nopechund Nowrungee ; 153 bales cotton, Young and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—100 bales cotton, H. F. Mahomed ; 65 bales cotton, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 45 bales cotton H jee Essac Elias ; 50 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon ; 40 bales twist, H. E. Elias ; 79 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram.

HIGH COURT.—9TH MARCH.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

586-74—Hearn and Cleveland—Dewabhai vs Vullubram Hemchund and another—S and T.
487-76—Lord T—The L B and M Bank vs S Cassumjee—N N Khotari.
211-76—J Macfarlane—Hajee Jakaria Hajee &c vs Hajee Cassum Hajee and others—R Skipsey and R H and Langley.
331-76—F Cook—Nanabhoy Gunputrao vs Dadabhoy Pallonjee and another.
97-76—A F Turner—Ayeshabai vs M C Killoe &c and another—B and Bhagwandass and Lynch and Tobin.
695-76—In per-on—Jadevji Naronjee vs Nursey Shamjee and others—M Munshi.
593-75—J and Ghandabhboy—Mankabai vs Jevangur Jewragur and another—J Macfarlane.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

256-76—Mr J Macfarlane—Manockjall Atmaram vs Dwarkadass Dayabhoy—Pestonjee K—Part heard.
622-76—Prescot and Winter—Wittoba Cristnajee Patel vs J J Boccaro and others—Mr Skipsey and Remington, Hore and Langley.
370-76—B and Bhagwandass—Wittuldass Huridass vs Topun Inderjee—Khunderao Morojee.
427-74—Rimington H and L—Manockbai vs Morarjee Soondarjee—M M Mounshi.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

Summary Suit.

281-77—Janardhun and Ghandhebhoy—Pestonjee Bapojee vs George North D.

LONG CAUSE.

578-76—Fletcher and Smith—Vussonjee Dewchund vs Lalvahoo widow—P Kavasji &c—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 6.

Jacob, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Gaye, Brig Genl, Bengal Ins Genl R A in India, on duty, from Secundrabad.
Galloway, Capt. Bengal Brig Major R A in India, on duty, from Secundrabad.

MARCH 7.

Hunter, Dy Surg Genl, Bombay, Ind Medl Dep't, on duty, from England.
Macdonald, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

MARCH 8.

Marling, Sub Lieut. Bombay 83rd Regt, on duty, from England.
Martin, Lieut, Bombay R H A, on Medl Cert, from Mhow.
Dim, Lieut, Bengal 22nd Regt N I, on duty, from Baroda.
Harrison, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 56th Regt, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 8.

Worgon, Col., Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Galloway, Capt., Bengal Brigade Major R. A. in India., on duty, to Simla.
Arnott, Lieut., Bengal R. E., on duty, to Roorkee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 8.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made :—

Lt J S King 8 C, Wing Officer, 2nd Grenadier N I, to officiate as Supt, Army Schools, vice Maj Jacob, proceeding on furlough

Sub-Conductor B Morly, Ordnance Dept, Bengal, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Capt H P H Sewell, Mad S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Capt R W Resketh, Mad S C, is allowed to proceed to Neilgherry, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Col H P LeMesurier, C S I, is permitted to retire from the Colonelcy of the G I P Railway Volunteer Corps, from the 19th ultimo.

Sub Lt H Robottom is permitted, at his own request, to resign his commission in the G I P Railway Volunteer Corps, from the 2nd inst.

With reference to G G O No 147, of the 23rd Feb 1877, the services of Surgn J C Lance, Indian Medl Dept are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept.

Lt A F Waller, R E, Asst Engr, P W De t, is allowed furlough in India from the 31st Dec 1876 to the 16th Jan ne 1877, on medical certificate, under Rule 14 Clause 1 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The services of Surgn-Maj C Johnson, Bombay Medl Establishment, are placed at the disposal of Govt for employment in the Civil Dept.

The leave granted to Surgn-Genl Thom in General Order No 148 of 28th February last will reckon from the 12th inst.

With reference to General Order No 148, of 26th Feb 1877, the following acting appointment is ordered :—

Depy Surgn-Genl W G Hunter, M D, F R C P, is appointed to act as Surgn-Genl, vice Thom, proceeding on medical certificate to England.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd W Jones resumed charge of his duties as Chaplain of Aden from the Rev A W Bayntham, B A, before noon, on the 26th Jan 1877.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn W A Barren held charge of the Civil Medl duties at Raikot, during the absence of Surgn Maj A M Blomfield, from the 9th to the 16 h Nov last.

Surgn Maj F W Cockell held charge of the Civil Medl duties in Cutch, during the absence of Surgn-Maj H R Macdougal, from the 8th Dec 1876.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Abaji Balwant Bhise received charge of the Office of second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge of Bhusawal, in the Khandesh Dist. on the 2 th ultimo, at 10 A M.

Mr Moreshwar Sadashiv Kashikanth Mahadeo Thate, Mamlatdar of Yeola, in the District of Nasik is appointed to be a Magt of the first class in the District of Nasik under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872.

At the request of the Govt of India, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to place the services of Mr John Jardine, CS, temporarily at their di posal.

The furlough for nineteen months granted to Mr John Jardine in Govt Notification dated the 17th Jan last is cancelled.

Mr T Moore, First class Subordinate Judge at Ratnagiri, was in charge of the current duties of the District Judge of Ratnagiri, from 30th Jan to 7th Feb 1877, both days inclusive.

Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh received charge of the Office of Joint Judge and Sessions Judge at Nasik on 28th Feb 1877, before office hours.

Messrs J W Walker and S N Tagore respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad on the 1st inst, after office hours.

For the Govt Notification dated 3 th Jan 1877, regarding the appointment of Mr H Cleveland, read the following :—

Mr H Cleveland to be substantiv pro tem Govt Solicitor and Public Prosecutor at Bombay during the absence of Mr R V Hearn, or until further orders.

Khan Bahadur Karsetji Manekji and Rao Bahadur Purshotamrao Sidhe hwar respectively delivered over and received charge of the Court of Small Causes of Ahmednagar on the 6th inst, after office hours.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J K Spence, Acte First Asst Collr of Belgaum, is appointed Asst First Asst Collr of Dharwar during the absence of Mr G Gaddingston on privilege leave.

Mr R B Pitt, Asst Supt, Poona and Nasik Survey, employed on special Famine duty at Sholapur, is allowed one month's leave of absence under Sec 3 Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, Third Edition.

Consequent upon Mr G W Elliot, Collr of Kolaba, having been granted three months' privilege leave, the following appointments have been made :—

Mr A K Nairne to act as Collr and Magt of the Dist of Kolaba, as Political Agent, Kolaba, until further orders.

Mr G H D Wilson to act as Extra First Asst Collr and Mag of Kaira for the Panch Mahals, Collr of Stamp Rev, and Agent for the Govr, Panch Mahals, until further orders.

A D Covey to act as First Asst Collr and Mag, Kaira, until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provision of Sec XXI of Bombay Act III of 1872 H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint J M Maclean, Esquire, to be Chairman of the Town Council of the Bombay Municipality, in succession to Captain G F Henry, deceased.

Surgn-Maj A W G Adey, Civil Surgn, Surat, was allowed subsidiary leave from the 22nd to the 25th ul imo.

Sir F H Souter Kn, C S I, to act as President, and Col J Thacker as a Member, of the Civil and Mily Examination Committee during the absence of Mr W London on leave to Europe.

Asst Surg K S Narsman is allowed two years leave of absence, with ut pay, under Sec 9 Supplement F, Civil Leave Code, Third dition.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt-Col G J Mellise, S C, received charge of the Office of Examiner of P W Accts at Bombay from Mr Pryce Phillips on the 5th March 1877, before noon.

Capt J Keily and R J C Pottinger, C E, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Puleli Dvrs on the 12th Jan 1877, after noon.

The following Officers, who services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of India for employment on relief works, reported themselves to the Chief Engr for irrigation for duty on the dates specified :—

Mr H Dannell, Asst Engr first grade Punjab Irrigation Dept, —4th Feb 1877.

Mr S Rebeb Asst Engr, second grade Punjab Irrigation Dept —13th Feb 1877.

Mr C H G Jekinson, Asst Engr first grade, State Railways,—13th F b 1877.

Mr G C Kauntze, Asst Engr second grade, N W Provinces Irrigation Dept,—13th Feb 1877.

Mr D McMordie, Asst Engr first grade, Punjab Irrigation Dept,—17th Feb 1877.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr G W Forrest resumed charge of his duties of Head Master, Surat High school, on the 22nd ultimo, before noon.

NOTIFICATIO S BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS

Surgn Maj Arthur Adey and Surgn Maj C Joint respectively delivered over and received charge of the Surat Dist Jail on the 22nd inst in the forenoon.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE COLLECTOR OF SALT REVENUE.

Messrs R N Coghlan and A Taylor respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, Tanna Range, on the 1st inst, after office hours.

Mr G o Sprot delivered over and Mr M C Leckie received charge of the Office of Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, Alibag Range, on the 1st inst, before Office hours.

Mr A D Covey delivered over and Mr T M Cotgrove received charge of the Office of Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, Northern Frontier, on the 1st inst, before office hours.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

McDONALD.—March 8th, at No. 1, Marine Street, Bombay, the wife of Charles E. McDonald, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BELL.—March 4th, at Agra, the wife of H. Bell, of a son.
BOLST.—March 2nd, at Calcutta, the wife of Walter Bolst, of a son.

DEATH.

ALDER.—March 2nd, at Calcutta, Harold Coultman, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. B. Alder, aged 4 months and 2 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1877.

THE telegram we publish this morning portends the immediate outbreak of a war between Russia and Turkey. Only a week ago we suggested that the object of Russia's carefully calculated delays in the announcement of the course of action she intended to adopt was to provoke Turkey into declaring war. Nothing could be more irritating to a high-spirited people excited by the consciousness of having recently repelled an attack on their independence by the representatives of all the Great Powers than the insulting way in which Russia has for the last two months paraded her contempt for their national pride by keeping a formidable army massed in Bessarabia in perfect readiness to cross the frontier, while she herself calmly took counsel with the other Powers as to the expediency of proceeding at once to effect the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire. We can imagine with what intense indignation the Turks must have heard the news of the progress of General Ignatieff from one European capital to another—with, however, the all important exception of London—on a mission the obvious purpose of which was to secure the neutrality of Germany, France, and Austria during at all events the first campaign of the impending war. No independent nation could be expected to bear for any length of time the protracted strain of uncertainty as to the exact moment which Russia would choose for giving orders to her troops to cross the Pruth ; and the wrath of the Turk, accustomed as he is to control his emotions, has now fairly boiled over. No diplomatists were left at Constantinople to restrain him by prudent advice ; so he shouts defiance at Russia, and proclaims to all the world his determination to stand the hazard of war rather than be slowly ruined by the ever-present menace of Russian intervention. Russia cannot refuse this bold challenge ; even if her honour were not compromised, the interests of her Empire forbid her to let Turkey recover at one stroke the ground she has lost during the wars of the last century. Since 1829 Turkey has been supposed to exist only on sufferance ; and, if she could regain her old position as a great military Power, Russia would be thrust out of the European system. It is therefore a first principle of Russian policy that urkey must be kept down, and the mobilization of nine army corps and the refusal of the Emperor Alexander to give the Sultan a year's grace to carry out his promised reforms show that war has been resolved upon and will be gladly accepted now that the skilful tactics of the Russian Government have forced the Turks to become, in appearance at least, the aggressors.

Even if Turkey had not been provoked into making what is equivalent to a declaration of war, the case has arisen which General Ignatieff carefully provided for in his speech at the last meeting of the Conference, when he warned the Turks that, "if hostilities against Servia or "Montenegro were recommenced, the Imperial "Government of Russia would consider "such an eventuality as a defiance of Eu "rope." Peace has been arranged between Turkey and Servia, but with Montenegro, a Principality which has always been dependent on Russia, the Sublime Porte refuses to make a peace involving any cession of territory or the opening of communication with the sea coast. Montenegro is at present an inland Principality, shut out from the Adriatic by a strip of Turkish territory as Abyssinia is from the Red Sea by the Egyptian occupation of Massowah. At the Conference the Plenipotentaries of the guaranteeing Powers asked that a cession of territory might be made to Montenegro, so as to give the Principality territory on the Albanian frontier up to Lake Scutari, whence the navigable river Boyana flows down to the sea ; and they also required that "the navigation of the Boyana "should be entirely free, so as to guarantee to "the Principality free access to the sea." The Ottoman Plenipotentiaries expressed surprise at such claims being made, as they "could not "understand how these proposals could be recon-"ciled either with previous assurances, or with "the antecedents of the question, which have "conclusively established the necessity of gua-"ranteeing the Sublime Porte against the repeti-"tion of an attack so unjustifiable as that which "has just disturbed so deeply the peace of the "Empire." Subsequently, Midhat Pasha, in a conversation with Sir Henry Elliot, said he attached no importance to the rectification of the Montenegrin frontier, but he expressed no opinion on the question of freedom of navigation on the Boyana ; and at the fifth meeting of the Conference the Ottoman Plenipotentiaries, with the courage of despair, fell back on their first position and refused to make any concession at all beyond adhering to the principle of the *status quo*. This attitude Turkey has firmly maintained in the recent negotiations, and as, unless Montenegro gives way, the war with that Principality must be renewed by the Turkish Government on the 20th instant, when the armistice expires, the general defiance launched against Russia only precipitates by a few days a conflict which had become inevitable. The long suspense caused by the action of diplomacy has become of late well nigh as intolerable to men of business all over the world as to the Turks themselves ; and the commencement of hostilities will, we believe, give general relief. England will not be immediately involved in the war ; but, unless Lord Beaconsfield's Government is prepared to let Russia become mistress of the East, not six months will elapse before both Constantinople and Cabul are occupied by British troops.

THE remark we made a day or two ago that the reduced scale of wages on Famine Relief Works under Civil Agency should be justified or abandoned was not meant to imply any doubt of the sufficiency of that scale. As the context showed, we merely wished to impress on Government the necessity of publishing a formal justification of their policy, in the shape of a report on the actual results of that policy as manifested in the condition of the people. The report might be confined to the state of affairs in Sholapore, the collectorate in which the famine has been most intense, and the change arising from the reduction of wages on Civil Agency Works most startling. The Government of Bombay has now been formally accused before the Secretary of State and the British public of deliberately attempting to save public money by letting the people die of starvation. As Richard the Third took away the keys of the Tower from the tender-hearted Brackenbury and appointed a less scrupulous Lieutenant to murder his nephews, so General Kennedy is reported by the Sarvajanik Sabha of the Deccan to have removed that capable but too sympathetic officer, Mr. Grant, from Sholapore, and sent some one else in his place to look on with indifference while the people perished. The Bombay Government cannot let its good name be made the sport of slander in this way. It is bound, in self-defence, to explain why it transferred Mr. Grant—whose zeal and self-devotion no one doubts—from Sholapore to Bombay, and to show whether the enormous agglomeration of idle people on the Sholapore relief works was due to Mr. Grant's want of discretion in carrying out orders or to the action of the Government of India in refusing to sanction large work. The history of the many thousands of people who have left the Civil Agency Works should also, if possible, be traced, and the consequences of the reduction of wages on the general health of the population be noted. The theories of medical men as to the quantity of food laborers require are of little value. An ounce of experience is worth a bushel of theory ; and, as the new scale has been in force for six week, the Government ought to know now how it works.

READING the life of Sir Thomas Munro, it is diverting to mark the censures of the Board of Revenue at Madras on the formula of that great statesman's correspondence, at the time, when, as Major Munro, he was hand-in-glove with Colonel Arthur Wellesley, and creating order out of chaos in the Ceded Districts of the Madras Presidency. His superiors (?) found fault with Munro because he omitted the official "I have the honour to be" from the end of his correspondence with that august body ; and there is a lesson to the Anglo-Indian Young Idea in the letter in which Munro replies to the captious criticism of men a long way his inferiors in talent, but superiors by force of accident and fortune. Practically Munro was right, because about that date a military order forbade military officers from using any complimentary expressions in their correspondence. They were directed with military brevity to sign their names without redundant compliments at the feet of their letters, but Munro was a civilian as well as a soldier, and the jealousies of his civilian superiors were excited by his successful career, and could only find vent in calling him to task for such a trifle as Munro's own calibre. One young in Indian experience and in Indian ways would no doubt have resented censure so undeserved, and a smaller man would probably have entered into a long correspondence in the vain hope of getting the best of people who had little better to do than discover offence where none was meant ; but Munro knew better, and in a masterpiece of epistolary art smoothed the ruffled coxcombs of his censors with such an apparently cordial acceptance of their blame that it would require some acquaintance with the writer's humorous character to discover the fine vein of irony underneath it. Every man of any genius or talent in India has to endure in his public life the querulous censure that emanates from little men in great places, but not one in twenty has the wisdom and the tact to treat such unwarranted reprimand at its worth, or to let the jaw "gang by" without a pugnacious and futile effort at self-assertion and self defence. The story is as old as the hills. It is just the same now as it was in Munro's days, and so it will be in India so long as mediocre men find the most of their work in captiously criticising the words, acts, and doings of their subordinates when impelled thereto by those envies and vapours that characterise small minds everywhere whether in England or in India.

Nevertheless, it is a special curse of this country that no man can exhibit any independence of character or an often *meritorious* disregard of routine, without exciting the hostility of persons perhaps unequal to any labour beyond the work of finding fault. The biographies of almost every distinguished Indian civilian or soldier tell the same tale on this point. Their lives as we read them have been invariably a struggle against the mediocrity of men their superiors by official position, and it has only been through the pluck, the perseverance, and the discretion that belong to real talent that they have overcome by degrees the tremendous force of stupidity and meanness which has been arrayed against them. The fight is undoubtedly one of odds, whatever platitudes may be spoken in the *Times* about the "finest administrative "service in the world ;" and there is too much reason for believing that many a youthful genius has been crushed, many a man of excellent parts turned into a mere tapist, by force of a system which renders talent subservient to the very dullest obedience in Indian administration.

It has been well said that the Indian Government is despotic, for prominent members of that same Government have announced the fact for themselves ; but we suppose that some of these gentlemen would not be so ready to admit that there is too large a leaven of stupidity in that despotism. And yet, when the parts of the Government machine are closely looked into, and the method in which they are put together with a view to one harmonious whole is examined, it is easy to see that there is much weakness in an apparatus designed to run without grit. Private interest accounts for many an important piece that cannot work smoothly, but grinds against its fellows ; vested rights retaining Government officers in the service who are well nigh in their dotage account for others ; and the low tone of Indian society, taking it altogether—a society that lives more for idle gossip and pleasure than for duty—accounts for a good deal of the grit that gets into the machine, causing it to work more at half than at full pressure speed. Regarding the apparatus from afar, the fine brass and polish of the thing captivates the fancy, but its outside appearance is its best ; within there is much discordancy of parts and much ill-fitting of these together. But the worst fault of the governing machine is in its deadweight, if we may call it so. It is only with groans and expostulations that it can be got to move out of grooves, and Juggernath's car is not more merciless to those who throw themselves under its wheels than are some Indian officials of the conservative character to subordinates who show any more vigour than themselves. Here and there a generous man may be seen helping on a youngster for no other reason than that he sees talent and earnestness in him, but the rule of Indian life is to help on a friend or a relative no matter whether he is a dunce or not, and to put a spoke in the wheel, if possible, of any pestilent genius who can do anything better than badminton, speak anything better than scandal, or think anything better than appointments and salaries. Can any one doubt that it was in the hearts of the members of that sagacious Board of Revenue at Madras to crush Munro on the plea of disrespect, insubordination, and what not? And why? because Munro was a man incapable of falling in with the littleness of their Indian ways, and so aroused the ire of these little men as the consequence. But we fully admit that there is less littleness among the great officials of India now than there was then. Where smallness of mind is most apparent in our days is among men much lower down the ladder ; among men whose daily work is confined to the driest details, and their pleasures to the dullest amenities of Mofussil station life. If we want to see or to recognise that deterioration of mind which some physiologists aver is the natural result of long residence in India, we have only to live a year or so in some Mofussil station to discover it. Here we shall find one man or more with murder in his heart against some one more liberal or more clever than himself ; a woman or two spitting venom in her spite against another woman who draws, dances, or dresses any better than herself. Small surroundings probably make small men, and there may be truth after all in that observation of Zimmerman's—Indian truth at least—that if a man wants to be wise and liberal he had better forsake the society of his fellow creatures and live in solitude. We venture to say that if the times had not been stirring, and Munro's critics in some fear of their own precious lives, he would not have got off so easily for daring to be more successful than his betters ; and, looking upon the anecdote as a moral, we might almost agree with those cynical or iconoclastic persons who speak of a great war in India as one of the greatest possible benefits which could happen for the country. Without doubt, a war would purge the land of many abuses, many conceits, many mediocre people, and many idle theories, and a war has commonly this advantage that it is not much a respecter of persons, but goes in for the selection of the fittest. At any rate, an opportunity that would enable the best men to come to the

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE JAIL CONFERENCE.

CALCUTTA, 8TH MARCH.

The Jail Conference concluded its sittings yesterday.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The *Englishman* announces that Mr. E. F Harrison, Comptroller General, is going on leave immediately. Mr. Waterfield, who reached Calcutta yesterday, takes over charge from him next week. The *Englishman* believes that Mr. Harrison will succeed Mr. Seccombe as Financial Secretary to the India Office. The report that Mr. Chapman goes on leave is in correct.

THE BUDGET.

The *Englishman* states that the Budget will be unavoidably delayed as its important features are now being settled in telegraphic communication with the Secretary of State. The Viceroy intends to return to the system of a public statement being made before the Legislative Council. The measures of Government will be submitted to criticism by the independent members in the old way. It is hoped the Budget will be ready by the 21st instant.

THE TOWER OF SILENCE CEREMONY AT NOWSAREE.

NOWSAREE, 8TH MARCH.

The inaugural ceremony of the Tower of Silence was performed this morning. About five thousand persons were present, among whom were several leading natives from Bombay. One hundred carts carried visitors from Nowsaree to Veravar, where the tower stands. All passed off well; no accident whatever. The town of Nowsaree has a holiday appearance.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BUDGET STATEMENT.

CALCUTTA, 8TH MARCH.

No meeting of the Viceroy's Council was held yesterday. It was postponed till the 14th instant. The Budget statement will probably be brought forward in Council within about ten days hence.

WARLIKE ATTITUDE OF TURKEY.

LONDON, 7TH MARCH.

Reuter's office announces from Constantinople that the Porte maintains the firm attitude adopted at the Conference and accepts a war with Russia in preference to having the present state of suspense prolonged. The information from the same source states that, on the other hand, Russia rejects the suggestion to allow Turkey a year's grace in which to carry out the reforms promised.

OBITUARY.—General Ommaney.

RUSSIA AND THE TREATY OF 1856.

ST. PETERSBURG, 8TH MARCH.

Prince Gortschakoff has instructed the Russian Envoys to declare that Russia will withdraw from the Treaty of 1856 unless the Powers co-operate with her to obtain the acceptance by the Porte of the original programme presented at the Conference.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN CABINET.

WASHINGTON, 7TH MARCH.

President Hayes has nominated William Maxwell Evarts Secretary of State, General Sherman Secretary of the Treasury, and Carl Schurz Secretary of the Interior.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 8TH MARCH.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Mirzapore, with the outward English mails of the 23rd February, left here for Bombay, at 7 P.M. last evening.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 7TH MARCH.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 5th ultimo arrived at Southampton to-day.

LONDON, 7TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Sarats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera ..... 5 5/16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady owing to firmness of Cotton but the demand is still on a small scale.

3 per cent. Consols for account 96¾

5 per cent. French Rente 1872..... 106¾

Bar Silver 56

Arrivals.—Bokhara and Erik.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 7TH MARCH, 7-30 P.M.

Mail steamer Bangalore, from Bombay, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Market declining.

Bank Bills, on demand .....1s. 9 9-16d. per Rupee.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight...1s. 9¾d. ,,

Credits 3 months' sight...1s. 9 13 16 to 9¾d. ,,

Documents, 3 months' sight...1s. 9¾d. ,,

Sovereigns .....Rs. 11 5-3 each.

THE following telegram is published in a late edition of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, dated Berlin, Friday, February 16:—"It is stated that the confidential negotiations between the Powers with respect to the reply to be given to Prince Gorischakoff's recent circular have been brought to a conclusion, and it is expected that the replies will be sent in the course of the next week. The Powers have agreed that, although their answers will not be identical in terms, they shall be similar in sense. They will decline to take part in any measures of coercion directed against the Porte. The Powers also decline constituting Russia their *mandataire*, but some of them appear to have intimated their willingness to observe a 'benevolent neutrality,' so long as Russia makes good her assurance to pursue no selfish ends, to leave the territorial arrangements of the Balkan peninsula unchanged, and the balance of power in Europe unimpaired."

WE have information by the Overland mail, which arrived last night, that a London Company is prepared to supply Bombay and other cities in India with block ice, to be manufactured in each place, with the especial object of putting an end "to the inconvenience and suffering experienced through the Ice Famine." The capital has been subscribed and the machinery will shortly be despatched. The prices of ice will, we are told, "reach the means of all consumers."

IT is reported in Calcutta that His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, of Indore, intends making a purchase of some zemindaries in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and that negociations are being carried on for the purchase of the estate in Jessore and Backergunge districts known as Morrelgunge.

THE quantity of wheat shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external and foreign Indian ports during the month of January 1877, amounted to 64,971 cwts. 33 lbs., valued at Rs. 2,71,402. The quantity of wheat exported from Kurrachee in the month of January amounted to 89,515 cwts., valued at Rs. 3,71,496. Kurrachee has thus beaten Bombay in the export of wheat.

ALLUDING to the reasons for the appointment of Mr. Plowden to the office of Foreign Under Secretary the *Statesman* says:—"Are there then none able, no honest workers, none experienced, no men of literary ability, no linguists among them, that this young man has had to be raised above the heads of his seniors? There is not a doubt that there are scores. Rumour hath it that the solution is to be found in the answer to that question which has been pertinent to most catastrophes, since that which broke up the primeval picnic in the Mesopotamian apple orchard when the world was young. Hath rumour right, and is it right that she hath right?"

THE new Calcutta weekly paper, the *Leader*, made its first appearance on Saturday last. Mr. Hutton, the editor, has been long known on the Indian press, and of his pen may be said, as a contemporary remarks, *nihil tetigit quod non ornavit*. The *Leader* is in the same form as the *Observer*, a weekly paper which had a short but brilliant career in Calcutta. Since the withdrawal of the *Friend of India* no weekly paper has taken its place, and notwithstanding the opinion that some entertain that in these fast days a paper that appears but once a week can only be a dull production, the *Leader* comes out with pleasing features and well stored with information, and many subjects of public interest are vigorously and freely discussed. We trust that the *Leader* will be successful.

FEW people outside a newspaper office know the extent to which people are anxious to become news correspondents. Every week we receive extraordinary applications from people who desire to be enrolled as "our own correspondent," together with specimens of their composition. Yesterday we received a communication from an up-country station in which the writer describes an accident that happened to a railway official. "Sir," says our correspondent, "the dog cart was turned over, the occupant was hurled out in no time, to the fracture of his thigh, and hopes are entertained that he will be confined to bed for about three months." This correspondent, like many others, desires to be handsomely paid for his literary endeavours; and we regret to say that we have been unable to comply with his request.

THE Punjab and Frontier Press Agency sends us the following items from Agra:—"We hear that Colonel Hutchinson, Political Agent at Gwalior, is about to retire on 1st April next. His successor will probably be Colonel Watson, V. C., C. B. It is rumoured that General Payne, at present commanding the Brigade at Bareilly, will be succeeded in the command of the Rohilcund Brigade by General Biddulph. General Payne vacates the command on becoming a Major General. General Maud at Allahabad goes home shortly, when his appointment will be probably filled as a temporary measure by General Biddulph. General Broune now at Agra may act at Bareilly in consequence; the vacant Brigade command thus placed at the disposal of the authorities should fall to Colonel Trevor, 54th Regiment, who is the next for a Brigade."

SIR HENRY NORMAN is not to be allowed to leave India without some practical demonstration of the esteem and liking which are generally felt for him both in his public and his private capacity. What form the demonstration should take is still uncertain; but the matter has been taken up very heartily by his many friends, and the association of Mr. Elden's name with the movement is warrant enough that it is unlikely to come to nought. We shall, doubtless, soon hear more of the matter. In the meantime we believe we are warranted in giving the assurance that another equestrian statue on the maidan is not contemplated. Sir Henry Norman has, we believe, accompanied Lady Norman and his family a short way down the river in the Australia, which left yesterday. His present intention is to leave for China in about a fortnight, taking that route home.

THE *Indian Daily News* regrets to learn that a very well-known and highly esteemed solicitor of the Calcutta High Court attempted suicide at Chandernagore on Monday morning, and is now lying in a precarious condition. No motive can be given for the rash act, other than that he occasionally suffers very acutely from an internal complaint. The *Englishman* gives the following account of the same occurrence:—"We regret to hear that a well known attorney of the High Court cut his throat yesterday morning at Chandernagore. He was still alive when the French authorities forwarded to the Registrar of the High Court a letter addressed to that officer, and found in his pocket. No reason can be assigned for the rash act, as the gentleman has for some years enjoyed a good practice, and is reported to be well-off in worldly goods. He leaves a widow and a large family in England."

WITH reference to a remarkable letter published by us yesterday, purporting to have come from Rustomjee Pallonjee Patel, "student of morality and Zend Literature," we understand that he was brought up before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on Monday last, charged by Mr. Manockjee Burjorjee, proprietor and editor of the *Bombay Samachar*, with attempting to commit a breach of the peace. On the evidence adduced before the magistrate, his Worship said he thought the man was crazy and had him bound over to keep the peace for six months in the sum of two hundred rupees, and added that his conduct was disgraceful, and his temper very violent. In the Police Court he defended himself in the vernacular language and pleaded his indigence and want of a knowledge of English, but where he afterwards got knowledge of English enough to write a letter is not explained.

THE Government of Madras have informed the Madras Chamber of Commerce that they have not bought and do not hold more than 30,000 tons grain, and that they do not contemplate adding to this amount and are not committed to any further purchases. This quantity will be held strictly as a reserve against emergencies in district depôts. More than one-half has been already despatched up-country, and some of the remainder is being distributed by rail at a present daily rate not exceeding 1,400 bags. It is not proposed to exceed this rate so long as private trade avails itself fully of the rail freight, and the whole of the balance will not have to be despatched from the Presidency by this route. Irrespective of the Government reserve, considerable quantities of grain have been from time to time bought from various quarters for current expenditure on relief purposes, and although the Government have been able to dispense with grain wages generally, these purchases for relief camps and other similar purposes must, they say, to some extent continue.

MANY statements of facts have been put forward to account for Scindia's sulking at the Delhi Assemblage. We gather the last one from *Truth*. The real reason why Scindia was "cross" at Delhi was, that when he paid a visit to the Governor-General, he was kept waiting for two hours, and was then told that His Excellency had gone out. The fact was that His Excellency, being in the throes of poetry, had forgotten all about the chief. A more absent man than Lord Lytton does not exist. When he was an *attaché* at Washington, he used to ride out to visit the Laura to whom he then addressed his lays, and on his arrival tied up his horse to Laura's gate-post. He usually walked back, leaving forgotten his steed. One day he was left with a number of despatches to copy. A few hours later his "chief" came to see what progress had been made. He found the despatches uncopied. On the table was a sheet of paper. At the top of it "to Her" was written in large letters—then followed:—

"Come on the sea
In a boat with me."

The poet was walking up and down before the house, weaving more lines.

THAT Japan is rapidly becoming civilised is shown by the fact that the principal officials have adopted European costume and think nothing of appearing in public with "shocking bad hats." On the 24th January, the Mikado, attended by the officers of State and a numerous suite, visited the royal naval yard near Yokohama, where he was received by Admirals Kawamurar and Ito, Captain Buller, C. B., of the Modeste, Captain Brennier of the La Clochetirie, and the commanders of the Japanese men-of-war. The royal company afterwards went for a pleasure sail, and a Japanese paper says that they went "in full evening dress," and moreover wore hats that were simply "shocking." Degrees of civilisation can sometimes be told by hats alone. A young man, anxious about the outward forms of civilization, will only wear new hats; but when he gets older and accustomed to the ways of the enlightened world, he does not care much what kind of hat he wears. Nations are similar to individuals, and we may therefore conclude, when the royal functionaries of Japan have got into the "shocking bad hat" stage, that that country is already beginning to wear the trammels of civilization easily.

ON the 5th instant, before the rising of the Appellate Court, Madras, the Chief Justice thus addressed the members of the Bar then present:—

Mr. Advocate General,—I wish to mention a matter which has been before us, I think on an application from the members of the Bar, as to the necessity for some guarantee that the fees allowed to the successful party in appeals have been actually paid to the party's advocate or vakil. It was suggested, I believe by you, that a fraudulent practice had prevailed in some cases by which the successful party recovered from the other side a fee which had never in fact been disbursed to his advocate or vakil. If such a practice existed, it was, of course, altogether irregular and improper. We have given instructions to the Registrar, and he will take steps, either by requiring certificates that the full fees have been paid or by some other means to prevent such an abuse in future. There is another matter to which also our attention has been drawn. It seems that here, as elsewhere, there has sprung up a race of go-betweens who introduced business to the practitioners of the Court, and that a practice has existed for them to receive something whether called commission or by some other name, for their services, this being in fact deducted out of the fee supposed to be paid to the advocate, attorney or vakil. This practice is, we need hardly remark, most objectionable, as being in some sense a fraud upon the client, and also being most derogatory to the dignity of the profession. After this expression of our opinion, we hope that this practice will cease, and if we should discover that in any case it still goes on we shall consider it our duty to use the powers with which we are invested for the purpose of stopping it.

IN an article on the decline in racing in Calcutta the *Englishman* makes the following remarks:—

The real canker-worm that has, in our opinion, done most harm to legitimate racing in India has been the introduction of professional trainers owning and running horses, and following in their wake, a still more objectionable class of broken-down gentlemen, who attempt to make a living on the turf. To the trainers themselves there would not perhaps be so much objection. Unless they wish at once to lose their occupation in this country they are bound to run honestly, and to their honour be it said that there have been few complaints of their having done otherwise; whilst we could mention cases in which they have trained horses to beat their own animals, which would otherwise have swept the board of many of the principal prizes of the season, notably in the case of Kingcraft and Phillipine. But the half-gentleman half-trainer has no business prospects, and but few scruples to bind him. We have heard of one case in which an opponent was offered the loan of a jockey, that very jockey being part owner of another horse in the race. Gentlemen who race for the pure love of the sport naturally shun with disgust association with men of this class, and one case like that which occurred this season at Nuneerabad does more harm to the turf than can be easily described. The only way to check any malpractices is by strictly enforcing the rules of racing; and we were glad to see that the rules were so enforced in the above case. Another point, we would also call the attention of stewards to, is the necessity of some competent judge carefully watching the running of all the horses in the races on the earlier days of a meeting. Many only go out for exercise to get weight off in the handicaps at the latter end of the meeting, and thus manage to bring off a good coup. We could mention one stable in which that has been done with the desired result on more than one occasion. We all ought to do our best for the finest sport that we can get, and a casual hint to a steward from any good judge of racing who may detect such alittle game would always be of service in checking it, if the hint came from a reliable quarter.

IN the course of a notice of Lieutenant Cameron's travels in Africa, the *Pall Mall Gazette* makes the following allusions, which may be interesting to Anglo-Indians who believe that Africa is the "coming country" for employment:—"Speaking of the great lake and river system, Captain Cameron tells us that 'the mighty Kongo, king of all African rivers, and second only to the Amazon (and perhaps to the Yangtzekiang) in the volume of its waters, occupies a belt of the continent lying on both sides of the equator. Many of its affluents fall into the Zambesi, on a level table-land, where the watershed is so tortuous that it is hard to trace it, and where during the rainy season floods extend right across between the headwaters of the two streams.' By this twin river system a line of communication across the continent south of the equator, from the mouth of the Kongo on the west to that of the Zambesi on the east, it is hoped may be made practicable by further exploration—especially if the Lualaba be the Kongo, as he thinks there is no doubt. It is most important, therefore, that this region should be more completely known. Of the present condition of the large and fertile country which he traversed, and the different routes by which it may be approached and utilized—above all how the utilization of these routes may best serve to develop the vast latent resources of the country and get rid of the slave trade—he takes a very sanguine view, but it is based upon his own observation. The various tribes through whose territories he travelled are not all equally savage or predatory. He shows where great belts of jungle and forest have been cleard, as at Khoko, since the date of Burton's visit, and the ground brought under cultivation. Water-holes have been dug and natural watering-places discovered, and many settlements formed where provisions can be obtained. This more particularly between Mdaburu and Unyanyembe, a tract of country hitherto known as the Mgunda Mkallor (Fiery Field), formerly one of the worst pieces of travelling between Unyanyembe and the coast—once nearly an unbroken mass of forests; but now all is changed. Much of the forests has been cleared by the Wakimbu, a branch of the Wanyamwesi, driven from their former homes by war. Where the land is cultivated around settlements, as at Liwelatinga, it everywhere since presents a scene of wondrous fertility and the whole of this level might be made a wheat producing country. As for Unyanyembe proper he found the country mostly cleared of jungle, and speaks of it as having long been pre-eminent for the large number of its population and the extent of their husbandry. Among such a population there could be no difficulty in establishing travelling stations, like the dawk bungalows of India before the introduction of railways; and even the introduction of these we see Captain Cameron contemplates as soon becoming practicable. From the port of Mombassah, he proposes to run 'a light "pioneer" line of rail to the Tanganyika viâ Unyanyembe, with branches to the Victoria Nyanza and to the south through Ugogo. Such a line may be constructed for about 1,000 miles.' This is pleasant hearing, but evidently the cost is the least of the obstacles to be overcome. As regards this, he says: 'Such a railway advancing into the country would at once begin to make a return for the present ivory trade to Zanzibar should be sufficient to pay working expenses and leave a margin for profit, without making any allowance for the increased trade. Numbers of Indian merchants at Zanzibar would at once push into the interior if they could do so without physical exertion.' With an export already of £40,000 of India-rubber, it is obvious that other sources of trade than ivory might be readily developed. If such a beginning could once be made from the east coast, the question which Captain Cameron earnestly presses—'Whether the slave trade in Africa, which causes at the lowest estimate an annual loss of over half a million lives, is to be permitted to continue?' would soon be answered without any direct interference by Governments or merchants."

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT ON THE FRONTIER.)

LAHORE, 1ST MARCH.

IN whatever light we view the tract of land which lies to the east and west of our present North-West Frontier, it claims an interest almost peculiarly its own. Historically, ethnographically, politically and commercially, it is *de facto* one of the most interesting portions of our Indian territory. Prior to our occupation of the eastern half, which constitutes a considerable part of the Punjab, nearly the entire of this great district was—to Europeans at least—*aterra incognita*. Rumour told many legends of the mighty snow-capped hills which stud its western limits, and of the dark, devious glens and ravines which formed the only practicable roads—whether for the peaceful pursuits of the trader, or the aggressive marches of the warlike inhabitants, whose names were then as now seldom heard except in connection with bloody feuds and wanton outrages. Of the history of these regions in the earlier days we know nothing beyond the vaguest traditions. The progress of time since Mountstuart Elphinstone interviewed Shah Shuja has added but little to the general information we then possessed of the western half of this country. Political changes have altered our Frontier since then, and now it runs through the centre of the district I have described, and whereas we formerly had the Sikhs between our frontier and the Afghan hills, these very hills now form the north-west boundary of our territory, and we stand face to face with the Afghan, behind whom, though as yet a long way off, our old adversary and now professing friend, the Russian, is restlessly extending his dominion. Let me here in my first epistle from the Frontier, which, however, I have scarcely yet reached, glance back over the history of this part of India, and put into connected form the notes which I have gleaned from many sources, relative to the Frontier districts from the earliest down to the present day. In doing this I proffer nothing but the merest sketch, for history is in general, as a ballad in a ball-room—out of place; but I trust that the outlines which I will now give will in the present be of interest to your readers, and in the future useful, if not valuable, in enabling them to comprehend more readily any allusions to the past which they may meet with whether in my letters or elsewhere, in connection with the present position of Frontier affairs. Anxious to glean such information for myself, I found it to be a work of some time and trouble to do so, as the knowledge I sought was scattered in many works, and unavailable in a concise or connected form. To save your readers from the loss of time which I perforce had to encounter, I now give you a condensed *resumé* of my notes.

Almost the only practicable roads communicating between India and the great mainland of Central Asia are those which exist on our North-West Frontier, and form the only breaks in the long chain, or rather chains, of mountains which divide the territory of the Punjab from Afghanistan. It was by these roads—then as now rough mountain passes—that the Aryans invaded India, and, moving into the interior of the country, settled themselves around the Saraswati. We have no history of the Aryans and but little clue to the period at which they first arrived in India; but the date of the Rig Veda, supposed to be so far back as 1400 B.C., may be regarded as at least a century subsequent to the settlement of the Aryans in the Punjab and north-western portions of the peninsula. Some centuries later we get a few facts founded on more reliable sources than the mere guesses, which as yet are all we have to rely on for the earlier history of India. Among these facts we have satisfactory proofs of Darius Hystaspes visiting India through the Punjab in or about the years 520-518 B.C., he being recognised as the Darawesh or Gustaap of Persian writers. Next we have Iskander, or rather Secunder, as he is still termed in India, but as we more familiarly know him, Alexander the Great, following Darawesh about two centuries later and, having overcome the Persian King Darius, invading India and crossing the Indus at Attock. Afterwards, until about a century before the Christian era, the Punjab appears to have formed a portion of the Bactrian Empire, which was first formed under Theodotus. The Brahminical power seems to have subsequently asserted itself and to have maintained its position for some time, first at Cabul and afterwards in Lahore.

Early in the tenth century, a Turki slave raised himself by degrees to a position of such power that he formed the project of making himself King of Ghazni and thereupon rebelled and established himself as Sabuktigin, King of Ghazni. At the same time a portion of the Punjab was under the sway of Jaipal, the Raja of Lahore, and this prince attacked the upstart king in the Peshawur valley, to which he had advanced. Sabuktigin returned the attack, and Jaipal, who was aided by several allies, had to retire, before him. In 996 A.D. Sabuktigin was succeeded by his son, Mahmud of Ghazni, who made several incursions into the Punjab during the continuance of his reign. In one of these undertakings in 1001 A.D. he seized the Raja of Lahore (Jaipal) at Peshawur. In his fifth expedition into India he advanced as far as Lahore, seized it, and formed it into a governorship under his own sway. The Gaznavide kingdom, which Sabuktigin and Mahmud had thus formed, was not destined to last long, for under their successors it passed piecemeal away until only the Punjab remained, and even this was temporarily lost, and re-passed into the possession of the Hindus, until Abdul Raschid recovered it. The final fall of the Ghaznavis occurred in 1184, when Khasrau Malik was reduced by Muhammed Ghori. We next have the Punjab attached to the Delhi throne, and find it the scene of constant raids made by the Governor of Cabul and the Gakkhar tribe, who on one occasion obtained possession of Lahore. The succeeding history of the Punjab contains little of interest until the year 1526, when Baber, having won the famous battle of Panipat, in which he overthrew Ibrahim, laid the foundation of the Mogul Empire. Fourteen years later Baber was succeeded by Humayoon, and we find the Punjab passing from hand to hand from Sher Shah, Baluk and Sikandar Shah, who proclaimed himself King of the Punjab in 1554, until finally the latter succumbed to Akbar. There is little to note connected with the Punjab during the succeeding reigns of the Emperors Jehangir (1605-1626), Shah Jehan (1626-1658), or Aurunzebe (1658-1707). During the later period the Sikhs had for the first time become bodied together in an organized form. The Sikhs under Banda, their *guru* or leader, entered for a brief period on a victorious campaign, but in the years 1713-1719 they lost under Farrukh Shah all that they had previously gained. In 1738, the shepherd conqueror, Nadir Shah, invaded India bringing as one of his army Ahmed Shah Abduli, who was destined to overthrow the Hindus at Panipat in the year 1761. In 1748 Ahmed Shah drove Nasser Khan, the Governor of Cabul and Peshawur, across the Indus, and then following him, proceeded to Lahore. Before entering that city, however, he met and defeated the troops of its Governor. From Lahore he moved towards Delhi, but after a hard fought contest of many days' continuance, he was compelled to retreat. Meer Munnoo was then appointed Governor of the Punjab under the Delhi Emperor, but almost immediately afterwards gave his allegiance to Ahmed Shah, against whom he rebelled in 1752. This rebellion was promptly suppressed and the country appears to have remained quiet during the following four years. It then passed once more into the hands of the Moguls, and Ahmed Shah, re-entering India to recover it, not only did so, but seized Delhi, where he remained for some time, during which he left the Punjab upon Timor Shah. Scarcely had Ahmed Shah left India ere Delhi passed into the hands of Ghazudeen Khan, who, with an army of Mahrattas, reduced it after a short seige. In 1758 the Mahrattas under Raghoba overran the Punjab, but did not succeed in keeping possession of it for long. At the same time the Sikhs again appeared on the scene, and we find them planted for a time at Lahore. In the following year Ahmed Shah again entered India and re-captured Delhi. During the following winter the Mahrattas succeeded in re-entering Delhi, and this led to the famous battle of Panipat by which Ahmed Shah placed himself at the head of affairs throughout the whole of Hindustan or the northern half of India. Ahmed Shah having retired from India once more, the Sikhs became so troublesome in the Punjab that he was compelled to re-visit the country for the purpose of suppressing them. This he did in 1762, when he drove them out of the plains. Five years later he again expelled them, but they only waited for his departure from India to re-assume the position from which they had been ousted. Ahmed Shah died in 1773 and was succeeded by Timor Shah, who reigned for twenty years, during which nothing of importance transpired within the limits of these notes. Shah Zeman then ascended the throne of Cabul, the Punjab being in the possession of the Sikhs. In 1795 Zeman attacked the Sikhs but was compelled to return to the defence of Khorasan, which was invaded by the Persians, before he could claim a complete success. The King of Persia having taken Meshed, attempted no further aggression, and Zeman prepared for a second attack on the Punjab; this was so far successful that he entered Lahore without receiving any opposition. Once more rebellion at home compelled him to retreat, but in 1798 he again entered Lahore, and this time received the homage of the Sikhs and Mahomedans, one of the former being Runjit Singh, afterwards King of the Sikhs. Shah Mahmud now rebelled against the King, and Ahmed Khan having deserted him, he fled to Cabul, but was seized and betrayed by Moollah Aushik. Mahmud, who then ascended the throne, not content with having the ex-King's sight destroyed, imprisoned him. Meanwhile the Punjab, which had been finally severed from the Mogul Empire of Delhi in 1751, had passed into the hands of the famous Ranjit Singh, already mentioned, and it is from this time that the English began to be interested in that portion of the country. Ranjit Singh, the "Lion of the Punjab," was appointed Governor of Lahore by Zeman Shah, while yet a mere boy, in the year 1798, and from that time forth devoted himself to the enlargement of the territory under him. In 1809 some of the Sikh States applied to the English for protection against Ranjit's encroachments, and Lord Metcalfe was despatched to arbitrate, which he did, securing a treaty binding the "Lion" not to meddle any further with the Cis-Sutlej States—*i. e.* those which had sought the protection of the English. This was our first connection with the Punjab. Shujah Ulmulkh had rebelled unsuccessfully in 1809, but two years later he succeeded in establishing himself upon the throne. Shah Mahmud was imprisoned but subsequently escaped, and, with the assistance of Futteh Khan, obtained possession of Candahar, &c., and ultimately drove Shah Shujah into exile. We now hear of the famous Dost Mahomed Khan for the first time, he being appointed Governor of Cabul and Candahar on the expulsion of Shah Shujah. Dost Mahomed soon gave vent to his ambition and after a brief period found himself supreme in Cabul. It was at this time that Russophobia began to affect the policy of the Indian Government, and led them to interfere in the affairs of Afghanistan. Persia, encouraged by Russia, was threatening a fresh attack on her old battle-field, the Herat frontier, and the Indian Government determined to take measures to defeat the intentions of the Persians. With this object Sir Alexander Burnes was despatched in 1838 to Cabul and a tripartite treaty between the English, Shah Shujah, and Ranjit Singh was subsequently completed. The most important result of these negotiations was the despatch of an army to aid Shah Shujah in recovering his throne. This was effected almost without opposition and Dost Mahomed was replaced by Shujah and surrendered himself in November 1840. The following year Sale was on his way back to India when the people mutinied, and he was compelled to retire into Jelallabad. Several of the English officers who had remained at Cabul were murdered, and the others barely escaped with their lives. Early in the following year (1842) Shah Shujah was ruthlessly murdered. Eventually the British withdrew from Afghanistan, and Dost Mahomed having been released, quickly re-established himself in Cabul. Ranjit Singh was now succeeded in the Punjab by his son Dulip Singh, and in the same year the Jullandar Doab was annexed by the British. Two years afterwards the second Punjab War was commenced and ended the succeeding year by the annexation of the Punjab and the disarming of the people. The interval which succeeded the annexation of the Punjab affords no details which I need here repeat, until the end of the year 1856, when the Persian War broke out, being caused by the renewal of attempts upon the Herat frontier by the Persians. Viewing Persia as the catspaw of Russia, the Indian Government regarded the efforts they had made and were again about to make with the intention of extending their territory in the direction of Cabul, and doubtlessly recoguizing the fact that the seizure of Herat could not possibly result otherwise than in leading the Persian further eastwards, they determined on taking steps to prevent the accomplishment of a project, which, if successful, would have made the eastern frontier of the Persian dominions and our own North-West Frontier one. Hitherto the English had regarded Dost Mahomed Khan with no particular favour, but the Persian War having terminated by the adoption of the Treaty of Paris, they considered it wise to conciliate the Ameer, and with this object in view agreed to pay him £120,000 annually on condition of his maintaining an army and guaranteeing his aid to the English against the Persians. A treaty was signed to this effect, and the Persians resigning their pretensions to Herat, peace was restored. Dost Mahomed died in 1863, having previously nominated Shere Ali Khan as his successor. The Indian Government did not, however, view the nominee with pleasure, and it was not until six months afterwards that they recognized him as Ameer. The action of the Government would seem to have stimulated Mahomed Azim Khan, the half brother of the new Ameer, and encouraged him to rebel against his brother. After some encounters and alternate victories and losses Azul Khan, apother half brother of the Ameer Shere Ali, was proclaimed Ameer at Cabul in May 1866. Early in the following year the Government recognized him as Ameer, and on his death towards the end of the same year, recognized Azim Khan as his successor. In 1868 Shere Ali Khan prepared to attempt the recovery of his dominions, and the month of September in the same year saw him reinstalled in Cabul, having in vain sought the assistance of the Indian Government, which it cannot be doubted he was entitled to under the terms of the treaty concluded with Dost Mahomed Khan. The following year the Ameer received a direct recognition from the Government in the receipt of "some little assistance in money and warlike stores."

This is not the place to review the merits of the policy which has hitherto influenced our intercourse with Cabul, but through the whole series of events which have transpired since we assumed the control of the Punjab, there is little if anything which can afford us matter for self-congratulation, and at the present time our position has but little in its favour when compared with that which we held immediately before the death of Dost Mahomed. From the first we have treated Shere Ali Khan in a manner calculated to render our connection with him the opposite of friendly. Had we, as Major Bell so warmly urges in his "Oxus and Indus," lent our aid and support to him from the first, we might probably have secured his friendship and good will. We did otherwise, and it need scarcely be a subject of surprize that at the present time mutual distrust and dislike actuates both parties, though for the time hidden under expressions of good will and friendship.

The Ameer Shere Ali on the reassumption of his authority inaugurated several innovations, among which a regular post between Cabul and Peshawur formed a leading feature. A more important item was, however, the establishment of a Council of State consisting of fifteen members. The history of the Frontier from this time down to the present consists of little else than the details of a series of raids made into British territory by the border tribes, who for the most part are independent, and, if the term can be applied to such bodies, self-governed. In the political year 1873-4 the Mahommed Kheyl Afreedees of Kundaon were blockaded as a punishment for the murder of a British subject committed by them. Reprisals were also effected on the Malikdin and Sipahi Afreedees for allowing a party of the Zakhakheyl tribe a free passage through their territory. In the following year the bandmaster of H. M.'s 72nd Highlanders was kidnapped by a party of the Zakhakheyls and carried into the Khyber Pass. He was, however, released and restitution was made by the tribe. Since the settlement which was effected in 1867, the Hassan Kheyl section of the Afreedees have given little trouble on the Kohat Frontier, but in 1874 they showed some disinclination to refund the loss incurred by some cases of plundering which occurred within the limits of their responsibility, and a large caravan of camels laden with grain was seized by way of reprisal. The tribe immediately offered security and settled the claims preferred against them within the following fifteen days. In 1875 a mail bag carried by one of the runners between Kohat and Peshawur was stolen from him, while passing along the Kohat Pass road, between Badabir and Matanni. The offence was traced to the Bassi Kheyls and the bag was recovered from them and a fine of Rs. 500 imposed upon them. In the following year the Afreedees and Orukzais were blockaded for refusing to permit the repair of the military road through the Kohat Pass. Negotiations were opened with the Pass Afreedees with a view to securing the repairing of the road, and they were given the choice of repairing it themselves or of forfeiting their allowance. The Sherraki Kheyl opposed these proposals in a most insolent manner, and the Pass, which had been blockaded on several previous occasions (in 1850, '54, '56, '62, and '65) was closed to British subjects. The Afreedees immediately began to give such trouble that the Pass was again blockaded and continues so to the present day.

THE LAYING OF THE SUBMARINE CABLE BETWEEN ADEN AND BOMBAY.

THE steamships Hibernian and Seine, engaged in the laying of the submarine telegraph, arrived in Bombay yesterday. The former, which is commanded by Captain W. R. Cato, sailed from Margate road on the 15th January, arriving at Aden on the 9th February, and awaiting, until Tuesday, the 20th February, the arrival of the S. S. Seine. On the 21st February the Hibernian proceeded to the Cable Buoy. On the previous voyage the Hibernian, the Seine, and the Kangaroo laid the duplicate B. I. cable between Suez and Aden. The Kangaroo returned after laying her portion of the cable, and the Hibernian and Seine completed the cable to Aden. By the Hibernian, which anchored in Bombay at 11-30 A.M. yesterday, the deepest sounding was 2,050 fathoms, at which depth the thermometer was 36, the surface temperature being 76. The Seine laid the shore ends of the cable between Aden and Bombay on the 3rd December. The Hibernian leaves on Saturday to join the Kangaroo at Penang, to lay the cable between Penang and Rangoon. The Seine, commanded by Captain H. Manning, left Gravesend on the 27th January at 8 P.M., passing St. Catharine's Point at 4 A.M. on the 28th. In the Bay of Biscay she experienced heavy gales, W.N.W. to S.W., but at Gibraltar she had fine weather. She arrived at Malta at 3 P.M. on the 6th February, and sailed thence on the 7th February at 3 P.M., arriving at Port Said at 10 A.M., on 11th February, at Suez at 5 P.M. on the 13th February and at Aden on the 20th February at 1 P.M. The Seine left Aden on the 22nd February, P.M. at noon, on the 23rd February she was at Cable Buoy, lat. 13-10, 49-10 E. At 4 P.M. she hove up moorings off Mark Buoy and proceeded in company with the s.s. Hibernian sounding as required; the deepest sounding being 18-60 fathoms; the surface temperature being 77 and the bottom temperature (soft blue mud) 36. On Wednesday, 28th February, at 6-50 A.M. the Hibernian buoyed the end of the cable and transferred her staff to the Seine. At 9 A.M. the Seine took the end of the cable on board and spliced on, proceeding at 11-30 towards Bombay in company with the Hibernian. On Tuesday, 6th March, she buoyed end of cable in 490 fathoms and proceeded to buoys in Bombay, previously laid down by this ship in latitude 18-48, longitude 70-25. The Seine remained by buoys the whole night and at 6-30 A.M. picked up moorings, spliced in cable and proceeded, completing the final splice at 6 P.M. On the 7th March she proceeded to Bombay in company with the Hibernian, arriving at this port at 9 A.M. yesterday, the 8th instant. The Seine proceeds to London as soon as she completes coaling.

THE DESICCATING MACHINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was not aware till I saw this morning's *Gazette* that the poor inhabitants of Camateepoora have petitioned against the working of the desiccating machine, and I am glad that they have done so.

Let me inform Sir Frank Souter and others who are pleased to style the small and nuisance imaginary on the part of the poor petitioners that the objection they have raised against the machine is not groundless.

Twice last week I was at a friend's house who lives at Grant Road, and on both those occassions I had to leave the house in disgust, simply because the smell produced by the working of the desiccating machine was *most offensive*, and could not be endured by my olfactories.

Bombay, 8th March. NERVES.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 7th March 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected ..... 32 deg. Fah.	29°936
Temperature of the Air	78·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·7
Dew Point	71·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·91
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	83·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)...	72·6
General Direction of wind	NW, NNW, N, ENE, NW, WNW, NW, NNW, S.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	264.

THE UNHEALTHINESS OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your leader of this morning occurs the following passage:—"There are critics who throw the blame of much of the unhealthiness of Bombay on the officers of the Health Department, and who assert that the city is now afflicted with more foul smells and more nuisances of various kinds than at any previous period within their recollection." I daresay there will be ten thousand echoes of this statement. Even you, Sir, can hardly comprehend the grievousness of the compl

HIGH COURT.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK *vs.* ARDASEER MERWANJEE.

This case was heard before Mr. Justice Pinhey.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Purcell and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Bomanjee, for the defendant.

This suit was instituted by the plaintiffs for the recovery of Rs. 1,600, due by the defendant in respect of 20 shares alleged to have been allotted to him by the promoters of the bank several years ago. The defence was that he had never applied for nor obtained shares in the said bank; that there was another man bearing the same name, but a different surname; and that the other man was alive and was the person whose address was the same as in the list of contributories. The evidence for the plaintiffs was taken. The evidence of the agent, Mr. Henry Stead, was chiefly in reference to the several orders of the Chancery Court and the service of notices upon and correspondence with the defendant. Mr. Ardaseer Merwanjee Olsijee was then examined. He admitted that he had applied for shares but never obtained them. His address corresponded with that in the bank's register. The signature on the articles of association was like his, but not his own. Mr. James Flynn, the chief translator of the High Court, gave his evidence as an expert that there was a general resemblance between the documents put in, alleged to have been signed by Ardaseer Merwanjee Olsijee; but he would not say that they were written by the same person. The learned Judge said that he would not call upon Mr. Purcell for the defence, as the witnesses called by the plaintiffs contradicted their own case. The last answer of Mr. Flynn showed that it would be extremely dangerous to rely on comparison of handwriting of natives in English. The balance order described the contributory in a manner which applied to the witness Ardaseer Olsijee, and not to the defendant. His Lordship therefore dismissed the suit with costs.

DISPUTE BETWEEN A NATIVE SHIPOWNER AND HIS BROKER.

At the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Bayley delivered judgment in the case of Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff *vs.* Mahomed bin Mahomed, in which the plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 26,876-14-4, alleged to have been disbursed by him on the defendant's behalf as his agent in Bombay, and in respect of payments on account of three of his (the defendant's) ships. One argument for the defence was that the suit was barred by the act for limitation of suits, in regard to which his Lordship said the present suit was filed on the 5th of January 1873, and as the existing Limitation Act IX. of 1871 did not apply to suits filed before the 1st April 1873, the question of limitation in this case must be decided by the Limitation Act which was in force before Act IX. of 1871. Under that previous Act the period of limitation for cases like the present was 6 years, and as the suit was filed long within six years from the time of the payment, that issue must be decided in favour of the plaintiff. The other issues in the case were 1st, whether the defendant was indebted to the plaintiff in respect of the causes of action set forth in the plaint; 2nd, whether the defendant had guaranteed the payment of a certain portion of the claim, in respect of a particular payment, on behalf of his son Yoosif bin Mahomed; 3rd, whether the defendant was liable in respect of the whole claim as a partner of Yoosif bin Mahomed. His Lordship settled the whole of the points at issue by holding that the defendant was liable under the third head above-mentioned, and issued a decree for the full amount claimed, with interest at 9 per cent. from the 14th of October 1868. The chief defence set up during the hearing of the case was that the defendant never had business transactions at all with the plaintiff except as agent for his son who was owner of the ships in question, and the defendant alleged in his written statement and in his evidence that during one portion of the period under review in the case he was at variance from his son and knew nothing whatever of his doings, either in respect of these ships or anything else. A mass of correspondence, however, which was put in—having been originally written by the parties in Arabic and translated by the order of the Court,—proved to his Lordship's satisfaction that the defendant was on perfectly friendly terms with his son—who it should be stated died in 1873—and acted with him as co-partner during the entire period. Commenting upon this part of the case, the learned Judge said it was impossible that any reliance could be placed on any oath the defendant might make with reference to the liability which was sought to be charged against him notwithstanding the fact that he was said to have made the *kaf* no less than 10 times. His Lordship was not aware what precise effect that was supposed to have on a man, but it certainly had not made the defendant truthful in the present case.

THE TRENTHAM HALL CASE.

Before Mr. Justice Bayley, at the High Court yesterday, there were three cases on the list in which the Sun Shipping Company were the defendants. Mr. Pigot appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Macpherson for the defendants in each case. Consent decrees were entered in these cases in accordance with the recent decision in the Trentham Hall case, the damages being—in the case of Merwanjee Muncherjee Mody *vs.* the Sun Shipping Company, Limited, Rs. 2-4; in that of James Geo. Smith and others (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Co.) *vs.* the Sun Shipping Company, Limited, Rs. 19-6 and in that of Luis A. Wallace and others (Messrs. Wallace & Co.) *vs.* the Sun Shipping Company, Limited, Rs. 362-11-6 with costs in each case.

THE RENOWN CASES.

There were seven other cases on Mr. Justice Bayley's list in which William Smith is the defendant.

Mr. Lang moved that these should be postponed for a week, as they would be decided according to his Lordship's judgment in the Renown case.

His Lordship—Are we going to have Dadabhoy again?

Mr. Pigot said Dadabhoy was concerned in them but not *in propria persona*.

The cases were postponed till the 15th.

AS DULL AS LAHORE.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

WHEN Milton wrote that in the lowest deep there was a lower deep, he penned a paradox in grammer, which has sorely puzzled many a Bengali Babu who has gone in for the B. A. examination at the Calcutta University. We are in a somewhat similarly puzzled condition after another fashion. Lahore has, ill naturedly, been said to be the dullest place in India, and that by no exercise of imagination could any one discover a dollar. The *Times of India* has, however, done so, and the place duller than Lahore is its own city by the sea—Bombay! This has certainly taken us by surprise, but we must accept an authority so competent and upon the spot. We are assured in a leading article, that the first courtesy shown to strangers arriving at Bombay, is to show them the different modes of disposing of the dead. Now at Lahore, we do differently—we show how the living are disposed of. We take our friends to the Institute when the shades of evening have fallen, and we there point out to them how society enjoys itself in the capital of the Punjab. A number of ladies and gentlemen in a lofty room and seated round a long table, silently turn over old and odd numbers of the Illustrated papers or with bated breath converse in almost whispers. There is a Catacomb calm about the place which has a very soothing effect upon a giddy mind, such as a stranger, new to the Punjab, is likely to bring with him. Whether this is a livelier way of killing time than going the round of the Bombay burial grounds, may be a matter of opinion, but there can be no doubt that it assists in forming that steadiness of character and sedateness of mien, which have so long been characteristics of those whose pleasant lot it is to dwell in the land of the five rivers.

The *Times of India* says that the dulness of Bombay is produced partly by toil, but more is due to "sets and cliques and personal conceits." The first accusation may be true of Lahore, for we all toil here terribly, holding fast to the Christian maxim—though in heathen tongue—*laborare est orare*. The second accusation, however, we are proud to know does not apply to us. Like the naturalist, in whose book on Snakes the chapter devoted to the "Snakes of Iceland" was summed up in the words—"there are no snakes in Iceland"—so in Lahore there are no "sets" or "cliques" or "personal conceits." These things may grow in the West in spite of home breezes from the sea, but in our North, the healthy hot winds fan us into brotherly and sisterly warmth, and make us strive to follow the Benthamite philosophy of seeking the greatest happiness of the greatest number.

In Bombay, we are told, "every act of daily life is rigidly governed by imaginary rules of respectability, and consequently none so stupid."

What would our contemporary have? Alas! he tells us. He would have theatricals, cafés with "little marble tables out in the open," where people could sit and "sip ices, eat *al fresco* dinners, laugh and chat openly without shame, and listen when inclined to a sprightly military band." Nay, more, he would have "laughter and songs," and "snug little dinners," and "riding parties where the parties would 'come cantering home by the light of moon.' But we must stop. The suggestions get more shocking as we proceed, for their author says that the result would be, "such a state of lightness and unreserve as would madden any stray Englishman." Surely such a state of things would madden a pure Punjabi. No—to Bombay he shall chase, if editorial depravity can obtain them for that city, but to Lahore will remain—if dulness—all theproprieties—her tame tiger and her—Institute.

THE TEMPLE TESTS.

(Madras Mail.)

THE correspondent of the *Pioneer*, who accompanies Sir Richard Temple on his famine tour, invariably tells us that in almost every gang Sir Richard visits, he finds coolies in receipt of relief who are wearing jewels, and costly clothes. A correspondent with reference to this writes to us:—"Two instances of Sir Richard's experience have come to my notice, having been narrated to me by the official who accompanied him, and whom upon whose word I can rely. The official told me the story as if he rather approved of it, or at all events as if it had given him an apt illustration of what the Government of India's policy is.

"At a Lungerkhana Sir Richard saw an old blind emaciated cripple wearing an amulet round his neck of common-coloured stones, strung together by a piece of string such as one often sees men of the Dhari caste wearing. Sir Richard's Aide-de-Camp said he would like to have this necklace as a curiosity, would the man sell it? 'No, said the man, 'I would rather not, as it is a charm.' 'Come,' said the A. D. C., 'I will give him Rs. 3.' The man finally said he would sell it for Rs. 4 which were given to him. On leaving the Lungerkhana, Sir Richard said 'Now you see an illustration of what I mean. That man was receiving State relief whilst he was in possession of saleable property. He is now no longer a fit object for relief, although he might be when his Rs. 4 are spent. Properly speaking he should now be sent out of the Lungerkhana until that money is spent.'

"When inspecting a gang, Sir Richard saw a man, by no means in robust health, wearing a coarse thick blanket of common wool, apparently about a week or two old. 'Oh' said Sir Richard, 'this blanket has clearly been purchased out of savings from his relief wages.' A man in receipt of State relief ought to be wearing rags! This was in a climate where, and at a time, when the thermometer falls to 50 degrees at night.

"If these are true illustrations of Sir Richard's principles what do your readers think of them? I send you this letter as your readers have hitherto only heard of Sir Richard from the pen of the *Pioneer's* own correspondent who accompanies him, and I therefore beg that you will allow them an opportunity of hearing 'the other side.'"

THE MADRAS FAMINE BULLETIN.

THE following is the portion of the proceedings of the Board of Revenue of the 2nd instant:—

Prices are generally little changed. Rice has risen slightly in Kistna and Nellore, and in North Arcot and Salem, but has fallen a little in the Ceded Districts and in the South. Cholum has fallenjin the Ceded Districts owing probably to importations from Central India, but is nearly stationary elsewhere, except in Trichinopoly and Madura, where there is a rise, owing apparently (in the latter district) to the approaching exhaustion, which was anticipated, of the stocks of irungu or black cholum. Ragi and cumboo have risen in Kistna and fallen in the three Ceded Districts, but the price is little changed elsewhere. Prices of all grains are, as before, generally cheapest in Chingle put and Kistna; and in Nellore where proximity of these centres of supply is shown in the extreme south and north of the district and along the coast. Jubbulpore cholum is quoted separately in two talugs of Bellary, (viz., Bellary itself and Hospet) at rates (seers 9·1 and 11 S and 9·1 and 10·2, respectively) considerably lower than the indigenous grain, but it is sold also, and influences prices in other parts of the districts. In Cuddapah prices are highest in Jammalamadugu and in the sub-division plateau, and in North Arcot in the adjoining high lying tracts in the north-west of the district. The table below shows the highest and lowest prices ruling in each district from common rice and for cholum or other staple food grain most generally quoted. The differences are considerable, and seem, in some cases, anomalous. The Madanapelli Taluq report from Cuddapah is again wanting.

	Second sort rice.		Cholum, &c.	
	Highest seers.	Lowest seers.	Highest seers.	Lowest seers.
Nellore	7·00	9·18	7·87	10·50
Cuddapah	6·12	7·88	7·47	9·48
Bellary	5·94	9·18	7·73	10·30
Chingleput	8·46	9·81	10·26†	12·32†
North Arcot	6·00	9·00	7·14†	10·94†
Trichinopoly*	6·53	7·98	9·17†	10·48†
Madura	6·13	8·45	9·35‡	12·76‡
Tinnevelly	7·34	8·30	7·2 †	9·50†
Coimbatore	6·58	9·50	8·50†	12·42†
Salem	6·56	9·40	8·25†	10·68†

Relief Works.—The irrigation works are almost all repairs, and the miscellaneous works connected with water-supply. The outlay on roads is chiefly in the Bellary and Cuddapah Districts; in the others works of irrigation and water-supply are receiving attention. Of the outlay in the two districts named 89 per cent. is on road works, but the proportion in the remaining districts is 67 per cent. Some outlay on irrigation works is in progress under Public Works officers, who have received credits amounting to Rs. 1,74,000, but of these works the Board have no knowledge.

Numbers on Relief Works.—The comparison with the last reported numbers is as follows by districts:—

	17th February.	24th February.	
Kistna	3,014	3,078	by 64
Nellore	54,949	42,389	— 12,560
Cuddapah	80,389	67,728	— 12,661
Bellary	3, 7,569	2,74,169	— 33,340
Kurnool	2,14,299	2,03,453	— 10,846
Chingleput	12,595	10,556	— 2,039
North Arcot	18,519	18,572	by 53
Trichinopoly	556	489	— 67
Madura	7,749	6,794	— 955
Tinnevelly	1,114	640	— 474
Coimbatore	22,052	22,301	by 748
Salem	36,450	41,986	— 5,536
Total	7,59,275	6,92,734	— 66,541

There has thus again been a large decrease, amounting to 8·6 per cent. There is no increase of importance in any district except Salem. Besides the coolies shown entered for the *Nellore* District, there were 23,889 employed on the East-Coast Canal, against 19,102 in last week. This increase on the canal works accounts for part of the decrease in the rest of the district, which occurs chiefly in the Atmakur, Kavali, and Udayagiri Taluqs. The Board have received reports showing that coolies were being drafted to the canal from these taluqs. The whole decrease, however, cannot be thus accounted for, but the new scale of wages appears to have been introduced in all the taluqs named. The results are satisfactory, and there will doubtless be a larger increase shown in next return from the canal.

Rate of Wages.—The new scale as prescribed in G O., 31st January 1877, No 529, and 12th February 1877, No. 681, has been introduced in many places, but the Board are unable to check the rates with the price statements, as they are not aware what grains have been selected by the district officers as the standards in each taluq. The new rates were in force in three taluqs of North Arcot, two of Madura, several of Nellore and of Bellary. In Salem the works were being carried on chiefly at low piecework rates, and under G. O., 12th February, these are not to be disturbed. In all other places the wages in force appear to be those prescribed by the orders of the 2nd January 1877. The Collector of Tinnevelly continues to pay grain-wages in Sattur notwithstanding repeated orders. He will be separately addressed on the subject. The only other places in which grain-wages are now paid are parts of Proddatur in Cuddapah, parts of Bellary taluq, and in Palni in the Madura District. The Board hope that next reports will show the new scale fully introduced. The scattered nature and remoteness of the works are doubtless the causes of the delay in enforcing it. Rs. 20,625 have been advanced under the Land Improvement Act for the construction of wells. The special establishment returns are still wanting from some districts, including Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool, Salem, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, and Coimbatore, 2,544 persons are employed, and draw Rs. 55, 492 per mensem.

The following is a Memorandum of sums sanctioned by the Madras Government and by the Board of Revenue on Relief Works up to 1st instant, and expenditure up to 24th ultimo:—

Districts.	Grants March 1877.	Outlay. On Works	Outlay. Gratuitous.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	75,000	35,839	998
Nellore	4,53,000	4,12,440	30,251
Cuddapah	17,20,000	12 46,497	2,557
Bellary	38,16,000	29,75,262	1,57,473
Kurnool	21,21,000	24,83,816	14,418
Chingleput	1,45,365	89,997	11,354
North Arcot	1,95,15	1,47,577	883
South Arcot	15,000	Not received.	
Tanjore	10,000	Do.	
Trichinopoly	5,000	2,526	
Madura	93 748	39,883	1,388
Tinnevelly	47 200	4,915	581
Coimbatore	2,09,000	1,21,120	548
Salem	2,11,000	1,56,183	21,273
Malabar	5,000	Not received	
Total	91,09,763	77,16,025	2,41,427

MR. ROBERTS AT AGRA.

(From a Correspondent of the "Statesman.")

AGRA, March 2.

A LARGE party of gentlemen sat down to dinner at the Club yesterday evening with Mr. Roberts as their guest prior to the match that was to follow with Colonel Carey, reported to be the best player in the station. The game, which was for 1,000, the Colonel being allowed 650 up, excited little interest until the score stood 703 to the Champion's 115, when he put 89 together in the usual style by a brilliant exhibition of all round play that it was worth travelling far to witness. This was followed by a break of 28 and then of 147, to which the famous 'spot stroke' contributed largely. The game now stood 369 to 731, and the half-way house was passed by a series of breaks of 28, 54, 20, 26 and 22, the score standing 750 to 721 at the close of the last break. After an interval of a few minutes the game was resumed, Mr. Roberts scoring unfailingly at almost every innings, let the 'balls' be left where they might. The last 500 were put together in 25 innings, in but six of which did he fail to score. The breaks were successively 19, 21, 36, 11, 24, 146, 63, 41, 14, 29, 14, and 11, when the game stood 991 to 815, running out at the next stroke. The Colonel played steadily and well, but failed to put together more than 16 in anyone break. His score of 165 against the 1,000 of his opponent was somewhat above the average amateur play in Calcutta I think, if we except that of Mr. Morriss. The total number of innings was 63, showing an average score of 16 all round. The spot stroke was made 48 times consecutively by the great player in the break of 146, several of the minor breaks being run up by a very beautiful display of the 'nursery' cannon stroke. The feature of the play that chiefly interested myself, however, was its perfect naturalness and simplicity. I had supposed that much of this professional play must necessarily resemble the acrobatic performances that we look at with so much amused surprise without a thought of imitating them, or believing it possible for persons of ordinary activity to do so. Now the charm of Mr. Roberts play to myself lies in the fact that he seems to do simply with more delicacy and precision what I always try to do, and know *how* to do, failing through mere clumsiness. No amateur, I think, could witness the play of last night without positive 'moral' improvement. I use the word advisedly. The absolute self-possession, modesty, freedom from all affectation, trickery, excitement, or nonsense in the player must have been felt, I think, by every amateur present as a lesson in the 'amenities' of play well worthy of determined imitation. The selfishness and absence of everything like generosity, closely bordering on what is ungentlemanlike, that so commonly disfigure amateur play, were all alike here conspicuous by their absence, and I cannot but regret that the vice of gambling so commonly degrades this most beautiful game to the level of 'skittles' with its unworthy accompaniments. Mr. Roberts neither drinks nor smokes it seems, but has been a teetotaller the last two years with marked advantage, he says to his play, in so far as smoking is concerned. I confess that I did not hear this without qualms of my own, but as my business is not to preach a sermon but simply to give the impression this most pleasant evening made upon myself, I shall not press your readers to give up either their pipes or beer. Intensely natural and accomplishable as all Mr. Roberts' play seems to be, attainments such as his are possible in very rare cases only, under some peculiar organization of the nerves and brain. As no amount of the mere practice or study of music will educate the fingers to do what the born musician cannot help doing, so this gentleman is a born billiard-player, and does by the intuition of his genius naturally what no artificial training will ever enable the man, who lacks it, to do. It is, of course, strongly corroborative of this belief that his natural gifts appear to be hereditary, as your readers are aware. He is to play again at the Club this evening, and I may possibly send you a few notes of the game, but I have not heard who his antagonist is to be. Whoever he is, he will deserve our warm thanks, in common with Colonel Carey, for allowing himself to be made a foil for the display of Mr. Roberts' astonishing powers.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Much watchfulness must be exercised as winter advances, and the earliest evidences of ill-health must be immediately checked and removed, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, diphtheria, quinsey, throat cough, chronic cough, bronchitis, and most other pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as nearly as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment, both simple and effective, is admirably adapted for the removal of these diseases during infancy and youth. Old asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous relief from the use of Holloway's remedies which have brought round many such sufferers and re-established health after every other means had signally failed.

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From whatever cause arising.
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